Morning Oregonian.

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ARRIVED.

E. KELLY & CO'S

FAMOUS

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RECEIVED IN STORE

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ROSENFELD & CO.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Interesting Items from Various Eastern Points.

PARTICULARS OF AN ELOPEMENT

Several Persons Fatally Injured by a Dynamite Explosion in New Hampshire —The Record of a Day

HE DIVIDED THE PROFITS AN ELOPED

NEW YORK, Dec 5 —Mrs Perry wife of Mitchell Terry, who eloped with the wife of Rev Mr Downs, pastor of the Nostrand Ave Island, church some she had run the slightest idea her husband was running away He had always been very affectionate and treated her well She did the same He had left her month last night, when she received the following letter, dated Head Brook Long Island Sunday Sept 7 enclosed in another and postmarked Jersey City which evidently been dropped in a letter box, as he was passing through the cars In the letter he states that he will never come to Northville that he had decided to turn to his wife and enclosed the deed He also inclosed a check on last for on the Riverhead savings bank for $250, but once to his credit about $1000 of bills amounting to several hundred dollars, to be collected The farm buildings and stock are said to be worth $6000 Mrs Terry thought her husband had taken about $1000 in cash with him having recently sold some property and drawn money from the banks The wife of Rev Mr Downs, the eloping lady, was a daughter of Rev James Hand, a local preacher of Pritchamptown, and related to the wealthiest families of Suffolk county. Terry always took an active part in all political and religious movements. It is believed that owing to unpleasant relations between Terry and his sister, who eloped to Florida with Captain Penny two years ago, the new eloping couple have not gone to that part of the country

THE SCORCH IN THE SOUTH

NEW YORK, Dec 5 —Special —A special from Wheeling says Following are extracts from a letter received to-day from Irvington, Jackson county, Virginia, and dated November 27 "For three months in this part of the state of Virginia there has been one continued funeral At first mourners were numerous, but now, since death and disease have held such high carnival, the corpses go about at greater in number than are those who bury them Desolation is almost at a standstill, and the town of less than 150 people is veritably a deserted village We have had forty deaths in the place in ninety days Many came to us and died at our doors Strange as it may seem, the death rate was greater here, where some attendance was to be had, than in the rural districts I talked to-day with a man from Cruze Nest, just across the line in Wise county He says he made inquiry to every house he passed in his way here, and in a population of about 400 there have been 116 deaths, all in a space of thirty one miles.'

NEW YORK NOTES

NEW YORK, Dec — John Pesch, a native of Vienna, aged 31, committed suicide at his home on West Thirty second street last night He first took a dose of cyanide acid, and then hacked his head several times with an axe and finally sent a bullet into his brain Pursuit became crazed with jealousy of boarders

Judge Lawrence granted absolute divorce in the case of Mary Louise DeWolf Gibby Living against Harold F DeWolf

A dispatch received at Pinkerton's agency to-day states that the Manhattan register at the Rossin House, Toronto, the 27th ultimo, as "Mr Newman and mother Boston H Stoneham after them, and registered as Buck, Boston, Mass All left the hotel that night, but were soon recaptured

Francis D Millet was married from his late residence Lexington Avenue, to-day Rev F E Coe, of the Fifth Avenue Reformed church, officiated

THE PRICE COAL TO BE SOLD AT

NEW YORK, Dec — Special — The agents Jones, publisher of the Law and Justice of the $250,000 fund raised for Gen Grant, is reported as saying Money invested by Gen Grant, which was lost in the Grant & Ward failure last spring was his own private money and did not affect the fund raised for him in the least

What, in your part, was the cause of President Arthur's recommendation that a pension be given to the general was asked

Simply national appreciation of his services as a soldier I think the government should recognize the services of its military men The estate of J P Morgan guarantees the principal of the fund, as well as the usual income amounting to $50,000," added Mr Jones

Then you think that amount inadequate to the proper support of Mr Grant?"

That is not what I said I said I thought this government should recognize his services. I think he should be pensioned"

THE NEW FRENCH CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO, Dec — Edmund Carrey, who for many years held the post of French consul in Chicago, has been appointed by the French government consul in San Francisco He arrived here this morning from France, en route to San Francisco Talking of French affairs, Carrey says the republic is securely anchored, and no other system of government can ever prevail again in France At the same time he thinks too frequent changes of the cabinet is a feature of the government that ought to be removed with advantage The Chinese war, he says, is by no means popular in France, but for all that it will be pushed on, and France will retain all her possessions there, and get indemnity from China for the expense of the war too Mr Carrey will shortly bring his family with him to America, and after remaining in Chicago a few days he will proceed to his new home

INSURANCE SUITS COMPROMISED

PITTSBURG, Dec 5 —The suit of the Exposition society against the London and Provincial Insurance Company of Eng and and the Union Insurance Company of California, for recovery of insurance on the exposition building, destroyed by fire in October, 1883, was compromised to-day, upon defense agreeing to pay costs, and a sum of $10,000, upon the two suits upon trial without interest, within thirty days The amount claimed in the two suits was $12,000 The compromise was brought about by the sudden illness of a juror The suit was regarded as a test case, the insurance companies having refused payment of claims, alleging that the fire was caused by negligence

PROSPECTS IN THE PIG IRON TRADE

PITTSBURG, Nov 5 —A project to restrict production of pig iron by banking furnaces for a month or more has been allowed to die quietly Instead of further restriction, reports received at the office of the Pig Iron association of this city are to the effect that a number of furnaces will blow in during the next month in view of complaints of dull trade and low prices, resumption of work seems paradoxical, but it is stated that the stock on hand is much lighter now than at any previous time for years, and that while there is no prospect in the immediate future for better prices, there is room for more iron than is piled in yards at present

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN OHIO

CLEVELAND, Dec 5 —The Iron Trade Review computes that within the past four weeks twenty five out of eighty blast furnaces in Ohio, giving employment to 1,200 men In four establishments the forces have been increased by 1,250 men In sixteen establishments the time has been reduced to an average of eight hours, and in thirty-nine establishments wages have been reduced an average of 12½ per cent, affecting about 20,000 men and that twenty-seven establishments have closed down entirely, throwing out of work 12,275 men These figures relate only to the iron and steel industries.

MAHONE BRINGS SUIT

NORFOLK, Va., Dec —In the United States circuit court to-day a bill was filed by United States Senator Mahone, suing for himself and others, as bondholders and stockholders of the Southern Telegraph company, charging fraud, waste, mismanagement and insolvency on the part of the management of the company, and praying for an injunction against the receiver and winding up of the concern

LEVY AGAIN MARRIED

CHICAGO, Dec —Levy, the cornetist, was again married last night The bride this time is Miss Stella Costa the Belgian soprano and a member of his concert company Levy presented his wife with $7000 worth of diamonds Levy's numerous previous matrimonial difficulties have been widely published His last wife was Minnie Conway, who procured a divorce from him a short time ago, and married Osmond Tearle

THE TREATY WITH THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, Dec 5 —It is claimed here by business men familiar with the provisions of the treaty just signed between the Dominican republic and the United States that if it is made effective by legislation that island will become a valuable market for American manufactures and doubtless open a new way for investment of American capital there.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY TRAINS

HARTFORD, Dec — A large number of Connecticut clergymen advocated before the railroad commissioners to-day the restriction of Sunday traffic on railroads.

IN DEFENSE OF HOME FISHERMEN

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. —A large meeting of representative business men of Gloucester considered the proposal of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, allowing the free admission of British fish into our markets The speakers pointed out the importance of immediate and united action to protect the interests of American fishermen A committee was appointed to promote co-operation of the New England fishing ports

THE BROADWAY ROAD BILL PASSES

NEW YORK, Dec 5 —The board of aldermen has passed, over Mayor Edson's veto a resolution giving the Broadway surface Railroad company permission to construct a railroad on Broadway

BURNED BY OLD ENEMIES

NEW YORK, Dec 5 —The statement published by specials that Gould had bought out the postal company is pronounced without foundation by friends of Gould

SAILED FOR NEW ORLEANS

NEW YORK, Dec — The sloop-of-war Galena sailed from Brooklyn navy yard this morning for New Orleans, carrying exhibits for the cotton exhibition

NO DAYS WEATHER

WASHINGTON Dec — North Pacific west, partly cloudy weather and rain Colorado fair weather

ACCIDENTS.

EXPLOSION WITH FATAL RESULTS

BOSTON, Dec — A special to the Journal says a fearful explosion of dynamite and gunpowder occurred in the house of Stephen Young, in Stafford, New Hampshire Eight persons were injured, and four will die Mr Young was having a well dug His nephew, George S Young, of Lowell, was shown how dynamite charges should be used, when one exploded The concussion also exploded the remainder of the cartridges and two kegs of powder The injured are Stephen Young, George S Young, a man named Berry and one named Foss, a daughter of Mr Young Miss Sadie Greenfield of Rochester and two others, names not ascertained Young's daughter and Berry are dying Some of the others severely seriously injured The house and contents were burned to the ground.

DOVER, N H, Dec — Later particulars from Strafford show that the explosion was caused by a battery, which it was hoped would not work Eight persons were in the house, and all were terribly mangled One lot today an four more are expected to die at any moment The ruins took fire, and no one dared approach fearing further explosions

The faces of the victims are black from dynamite Two surgeons are in constant attendance The means of the sufferers are dreadful The scene of the explosion was visited by crowds, but no thing marks the spot except a pile of brick from four large chimneys

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT A MILITARY INSTITUTE

LYNCHBURG, Va, Dec 5 —The magazine in the Virginia military institute at Lexington exploded last night The magazine contained 500 pounds of cannon powder The explosion was terrific Windows in the institute were shattered and lights extinguished Houses in Lexington, a mile off, were shaken to the foundation The magazine was blown away Five cadets were dismissed from the institute three days for having stolen gunpowder in their possession

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec 5 —Governments dull Railways steady Speculation at the stock exchange opened weak, and fluctuated feverishly After 1 P M Jay Gould advanced on rumors that the dividend question would be amicably settled Other active shares did not participate in the rise, and late in the day St Paul was freely pushed for sale, and dropped 1%, and the whole list closed weak Compared with last night closing prices are 5/8 to 1% lower, except Central Pacific, Chicago Burlington and Quincy, Kansas and Texas, Jersey Central, Oregon and Transcontinental and Texas Pacific, which are ½ to higher

The money market was quiet during the forenoon Sales included South Boiler Isle at 20, Plum pfd (ex-div) at 124, Alton 50, and Milton 90 Sales of mining stocks in the afternoon included Consolidated Virginia at 9, Horn Silver at 8 and California at 7

Money was easy at 1@2 closed at 1@1½ Prime paper, 4@5 Exchange, bills, firm at $4 81½, demand $4 85

Dry goods imports for the week, $1 068,000

Bonds—4s 101¾, 4½s 112¾, 6s 125½, Pacific 6s, 120

Stocks—American Express 95 Can. Pacific 43¾, Canada Southern 52, Central Pacific 35⅝, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 121, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 107½, Denver & Rio Grande 8½, Erie 14¾, Hannibal & St Joe 18½, Missouri Kansas & Texas 17⅝, Lake Shore 67¾, Louisville & Nashville 25, Northern Pacific bs, Preferred 41¾, Northwestern 87¾, New York Central 90¾, Oregon Navigation 73, Transcontinental 13, Improvement 20, Pacific Mail 54½, Panama 98, Rock Island 114, St Paul 79, Texas Pacific 13⅝, Union Pacific 50¾, United States 53, Wells, Fargo 108, Western Union 82

Petroleum was steady at 72

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec 5 —Cattle—Receipts, 8000 brisk and steady, holiday cattle, $@ 25@6 60 good to choice, $4 40@4, common to medium, $4 25@5 20, stockers, $3@3 75 feeders, $3 60@4 25 Texas steers, $3@4

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000, being the largest on record 15@25c lower, rough packing, $4 90@4 10 packing and shipping, $4 10@4 30 light, $3 90@4 30

Sheep—Receipts, 2500, steady common to fair, $2@2 75, medium to good, $2 90@3 55 choice, $3 65@4 25

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec 5 —Wheat, lower, 72 cash December, 73¾ January, 80¼ May

Corn—Lower, 39½c the year, 40c January 47½c May

Oats—Easier 24c December, 24¼ January 27½c May

Pork—$11 40 January

Lard—Lower $6 07½ December

Bulk meats— Nothing command shoulders, $4 75@4 80 short ribs, $5 65@5 80 short clear, $6 25@6 25

Whisky, $1 13

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET

PITTSBURG, Dec 5 —Oil was excited and panicky, owing to rumors that the McBride well at Bald Ridge was showing for a good well As about half a mile of new territory will be opened up if the well proves to be a gusher, the trade became frightened, and a general rush to sell followed Prices dropped like lead from 78¾ at the opening to 68 at 11 o'clock the market was a trifle steadier at 73¼

OIL WELLS FALLING.

NEW YORK, Dec — Special — A special from Bradford, Pennsylvania, says The production on the Plum mound Thorn creek pools is rapidly declining Wells which added thousands of barrels to the stocks above ground have suddenly stopped, much to the consternation of the owners. Nitro glycerine will revive the production, but not always The oil trade is praying that the wells may produce dry.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

BOSTON, Dec, 5 —Wool steady and in good demand unchanged

THE FREE RECORD

LARGE BREWERY DAMAGED.

NEWARK, N J, Dec, 4 —Fire started at noon in Ludgensmith's brewery, and two ice houses and the third story of the main brewery building were destroyed Herman Scharpenberg and Gottlieb Schmidtknecht, employes, were in the varnishing vat in the ice house when the malt ignited from a lamp Scharpenberg was horribly burned and Schmidtknecht was badly burned Several firemen were injured by the falling of the roof of the ice house Feigenspan estimates his loss at $80,000 insured.

BIG BLAZE IN COLORADO

DENVER, Dec 5 —Breckenridge, Colorado, was visited by a destructive fire late this evening Twenty buildings in the heart of town were burned among them the Grand Central hotel Finding & Co, hardware H H Cowins, dry goods W H Woodacre, boots and shoes, W F Forman, storeho se and dwelling Newcombs assay office, Radigan's livery stable. The other property burned was mostly dwellings The loss is estimated between $60,000 and $75,000 insurance unknown

CAR STABLES BURNED

BALTIMORE, Md, Dec 5 —Early this morning fire in the stables of Falls Springs Passenger Railway Co completely destroyed the large building together with ten of the company's cars and 50 horses The flames started in the hay loft and spread so rapidly that only 15 horses could be taken out

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

SACRAMENTO Dec. 5.—The execution of Wright Leroy, murderer of Nicholas Skerrett, which had been fixed for December 10, has been postponed till January 2.

CRIMES RECORD.

Terrible Tragedy in a Cincinnati Courtroom.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY POISONED

Fearful Results of a Family Row—a Texas Feud in Kentucky—Sample, the Customary Murder Items An Appalling Record

CINCINNATI, Dec 5 —A most shocking tragedy occurred this forenoon in the court room of Magistrate Dumming At 10 o'clock the case of Louis Feller was called The fellow was charged with having threatened the murder of Mrs Katie Immer, whom he had been engaged to marry, until a quarrel ended the courtship When Keller commenced to make threats he was complained of The young lady was on hand to prefer the charge and as her ex-beau mounted the witness stand her former lover the latter, with a muttered curse, drew a revolver and rushed at the woman The court officials scattered in every direction, with the exception of Justice Dumming, who quickly sprang between the pair and called on Keller to put up his weapon The furious man paused a single second and then pressing the point of the pistol to his left breast fired The bullet pierced his heart and he dropped to the floor, dead as a stone The shooting of the man Keller was regarded by the flash from the weapon, and commencing burning briskly, as the body lay there, motionless, until the blaze was extinguished with a pitcher of water Miss Immer exhibited no emotion whatever When the pistol was first pointed at her she neither screamed nor fainted, but stood watching three or four men who picked up the still smouldering remains of her lover and laid them on the table She then walked from the room without looking back

AN ENTIRE FAMILY POISONED

CHARLESTON, W Va, Dec 4 — Special — Reports have reached here from Hart Spring, of three attempts to poison the family of Matthew Mann A week ago members of the family and servants were violently nauseated by something they had taken for supper Violent sickness followed, but all finally recovered. Monday a second poisoning was attempted, from which it is said thirteen persons are now dangerously ill, some with their lives despaired of Poison was found in milk, of which a cow fed killed a dog, in violent convulsions An analysis showed it to contain strychnine and arsenic in large quantities Tuesday night strychnine was discovered in the coffee, but its bitter taste revealed its presence, and no one was poisoned There is no clue to the perpetrator and the mystery is deepened by the fact that everybody in the house, or who had access to it, was poisoned A later report says that two of the children poisoned have died

A NEGRO MURDERER TRIES TO ESCAPE

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec 4 —A third attempt was made by the negro Charles H Rugg to escape from the Queens county jail, where he is confined, convicted of the murder of Annie Mayber, at Brookville, a year ago Jailer Duryea noticed last night that Rugg acted strangely, and calling to assistant, began an investigation Entering the cell, Rugg jumped from the corner where he had been standing and was supposed to be chained and shackled to a cot, leaving the chain behind him The chain, when examined, showed that the links done to ring the shackles with the chain had been sawed through, and pieces of card used to hold them together It is supposed the links were cut two weeks ago, and the file furnished by a large armed negro who, with another prisoner, sawed out a lot of one of the jail windows and escaped

FEARFUL RESULTS OF A FEUD

CALHOUN, Dec — News from Hartsville specials At noon to-day a shooting affray occurred in front of the court house, resulting in the fatal wounding of Henry Basham, Dr T J Sands and Abraham Sands The difficulty grew out of an old feud between the Sands and Basham families Green Sands, Henry Sands and W R Basham, participants in the affair, were slightly wounded and afterwards jailed All the parties were well-to-do farmers, and were attending court Physicians say Dr Sands, Henry Basham, and A Sands will die from their wounds

A MOB THWARTED

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Tex, Dec 4 —About 2 o'clock this morning a masked mob of 100 men surrounded the jail and demanded the sheriff to deliver Newlin Albrooks, a negro, implicated in the murderous assault upon Frank Jones and wife a few nights since Sheriff Smith appeared and delivered the keys to the ringleader The posse then searched the jail, but the bird had flown The sheriff, anticipating a visit, had secretly sent the prisoner to a neighboring town Perry Reilly, partner of Albrooks in the crime, had been taken from the sheriff on the way to jail and lynched

CLUE TO A MURDERER SECURED

NEW YORK, Dec 5 —Special —The police seem to have a clue to the murderer of the woman whose body was found in an ash heap in the Carlton house recently He is said to be Samuel Gray, a printer who had a printing office in the building, and who is now in the New Jersey state prison for attempting to murder his jealous wife, a year to the time the murdered woman disappeared Early yesterday morning a squad of Inspector Byrne's detectives, three coach loads, started for a point in the adjoining counties, on some mysterious mission

THE USUAL KENTUCKY MURDER

LOUISVILLE, Dec 5 —The Courier-Journal's Mt Pleasant, Ky, special says Chris Smith was shot and killed by his brother in law, James Nolan Nolan was drunk and began firing at Smith's house The latter appeared at the door-way, and said shoot him, but spare his wife and children Nolan took deliberate aim and fired, shooting Smith through the head Nolan fled to the mountains of Virginia, closely pursued by a band of enraged citizens Nolan has killed several men

AN IMMIGRANT'S CONFESSION

WORCESTER, Mass, Dec 4 —Michael Dineen, an assisted immigrant, makes deposition here that he was hired by a local physician named Connelly to assassinate Jan Bordy, agent and Carroll at Bruff, Ireland Connelly was tried on a charge of conspiring to accomplish the death of Carroll, and acquitted, owing to the absence of Dineen Connelly then sued Carroll, claiming heavy damages Father Carroll, a brother of the defendant, found Dineen here

A DEACON ELOPES WITH THE PASTOR'S WIFE

RIVER HEAD, L I, Dec 4 —The wife of Rev W A Downs eloped with Deacon G Mitchell Terry, leaving behind two children, aged 2 and 4 years The wife telegraphed Pastor Downs that she was "happy with her dear Terry, and would never return to River Head" It is believed the couple have gone to Florida, where Terry has a sister who closed some time ago with Captain Penny, leaving four children after her. Terry was active in church work.

TROUBLE FEARED

NEW HAVEN, Conn, Dec 5 —Special dispatches indicate that the strikers are continually growing more desperate Some of them are drinking freely, and it will be more than remarkable if collisions do not occur The report that a brigade of state militia will be ordered to the scene in the morning is going to incite the turbulent It is limited by friends of the bosses that the disaffected men are generally carrying arms

AN EMBEZZLER INDICTED

CHICAGO, Dec 5 —The federal grand jury today returned an indictment against B T O Hubbard, and in default of bail he was committed to jail Hubbard was cashier of the First National bank of Monmouth, Illinois, which failed last spring, for about $400,000 The charge is that he embezzled or lost in speculation about $70,000 He disappeared for a time, but was arrested at Waukegan, Illinois, in September

COMMITTED SUICIDE

WASHINGTON, Dec 5.—Professor Alexander Dewalowski, a music teacher, recently charged by his daughter Isabell with criminal assault, was found dead in his house this morning, having committed suicide during the night He left letters to different people, among them one to the president and one to Secretary Lincoln, dated at 11 o'clock last night protesting his innocence, and declaring he died to save his daughter's honor.

A GOOD THING FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec 4 —When the names of Frederika Mandelbaum, her son Julius Mandelbaum, and her clerk, Herman Stronds, indicted for receiving stolen goods, were called in court to-day, the parties made no response Mrs Mandelbaum had given bail for $4,000, her son Julius, $5000, and Stronds $2000, which is forfeited It is supposed all have gone to Canada.

PITTSBURG DEATH TO ARREST

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 4 —A constable this afternoon went to the house of Thornton Wolfinger, an ex-pressman aged 47, residing at 502 North Eighth street, to serve a warrant on Wolfinger for abusing his wife Upon entering the house and stating his business, Wolfinger drew a revolver and sent a bullet crashing through his own head, dying almost instantly.

SHOT HIMSELF DEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—This evening a man about 45 years of age took a seat on a bench in Madison square, and shot himself dead. A thief ran away with the revolver In the pocket of the suicide was found a note to the coroner, asking that the body be turned over to the College of Physicians, and if not accepted to ask the Hebrew society to bury it

CRIMES IN KENTUCKY

MOUNT STERLING, Ky, Dec 4 —Seven Davis's arrested seven men charged with being members of a band of regulators who flew dissenters Killed J G Hughes in Bowen county Two have confessed, implicating 10 or 12 others

On Tuesday Floyd Tolley, brother of Lawmen, Kentucky was killed at Mc Dowell's by difficulty with John Martin

MURDERED IN HIS BED

LOUISVILLE, Dec 5—Th Courier-Journal's Bloomfield, Ky, special says Dr Lillard Graham, aged 50, was found dead in bed a few hours ago Washington county, with seven balls holes in his body. The old man had been in bad terms with his family, and it is supposed some of them murdered him

REFUSE THE BUCKLE SENTENCE

TOLEDO, O, Dec 4 —Motion for a new trial in the case of Neville, the Ingersoll, was argued to-day, and overruled Neville was then sentenced to seven years hard labor in the penitentiary, being the full extent of the law He left for Columbus to-night

THE TURF.

NEXT MEETING AT CHICAGO

NEW YORK, Dec 4 —The board of directors of the National Trotting Association to-day adjourned to meet at Chicago May 12, 1885. The following decisions were made George H Ely, Elyria, O, application for colors as owner of black stallion Tom Allen the board decided that as exhibition race trotted at Delta August 6, 1881, gave record of 2.28, despite that fact that there was no purse or prize Ed Heath, Preston, Minn, application for order as to alleged suppression of time at Detroit Fair the case was continued parties interested are ordered to show cause why they shall not be penalized, under the rules W B Ewing, secretary of the Cleveland track, vs the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association application for removal, suspension and ruling granted D H Tuthill, New York, vs Philipsburg, Pa, association application for removal and suspension of Irwin Boake Emma (alias Daisy Boake), heard P S Talbot, Lexington Ky applied for a ruling the board ordered that all winners of sanger shou under sections 6 of rule 11 shall be accordingly entered in original entry

SALE OF HORSES.

NEW YORK, Dec 4 —Trotting and road horses offered for sale at Dan Mace's livery stable went for a low price The fifteen horses sold brought $5840 Hawk, a bay gelding, 9 years old sired by George Wilkes, and sold to Hot in 2.20, brought the highest price, $910 A black gelding, 5 years old, sired in Kentucky, and trotted in 2.20, was knocked down at $725 Mace said he had refused $2500 for this horse a private sale

THE ENGLISH JOCKEY, ARCHER

NEW YORK, Dec 4 —[Special]— Fred Archer, the noted English jockey, has abandoned the idea of coming over the country to San Francisco, as he originally intended He came very near returning on the boat he arrived on He goes to Washington in a day or two, and will probably return home soon

MONTANA

AN EARNEST PROTEST BY CITIZENS

BILLINGS, Dec 5 —A citizens' committee of Yellowstone county, Montana, for undersigned by Hon. Henry I Dawes, United States senator and chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, that the Crow Indians, a protest against leasing any portion of the Crow reservation to the Belgrade Mills Land & Cattle company, which has secured a lease of 1,000,000 acres of the Crow reservation, and is now trying to secure 1,000,000 more Large numbers of the Crows are known to be opposed to the lease, and the protest is signed by nearly all the chiefs and leading men of the tribe

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Political Notes from the Capitals of Europe.

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN CHINA

A French Peel and Pirates Economics Issue Trial of German Anarchists Note from South American Cities

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Dec 5 The Mining weekly Gazette says Wheat is still firm, and most markets are one shilling per quarter dearer for both English and foreign The demand for consumers is improved markedly Cargoes on the coast quiet at full prices, both for United Kingdom on the continent All days supply market there was fair attendance Wheat was steady and trade in business was done There was a good home demand for flour, at full prices

LIVERPOOL Dec 5 Breadstuffs, steady and in fair demand and prices somewhat firmer Corn, new winter mixed, 5s 6d

THE TRANSVAAL DEBT

LONDON, Dec 4 —Bismarck is now in receipt of a note from England, proposing plans for settlement of the Egyptian debt It is reported that Bismarck advises England to grant a guarantee payment of reduced interest, upon condition of Germany's acceptance of the proposition The British minister at Vienna will soon come to England, bearing Austrian assent to the principle of the scheme an objection to details

THE BRANDISE PEERAGE PASSED BY THE LORDS

LONDON, Dec — The franchise bill was read a third time in the house of Lords this afternoon, and was subsequently passed by that body

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CHEMIST

LONDON, Dec 5 —A gustus Voelcker, consulting chemist, and professor of chemistry to the Royal Agricultural society, etc, etc, is dead, aged 61

DEATH OF AN EARL

LONDON, Dec 5 —Richard George Dunlop, earl of Scarborough, died to-day, age 71 He was liberal member of the house of lords

COLTON MILL BURNED

LONDON, Dec — —Bailey's cotton mill at Ardwick in Manchester was destroyed by fire to-day The loss is estimated at $200,000

CANADA.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY

MONTREAL, Dec 5 —George Hatchard, a leading merchant of Cornwall, Ontario, was arrested to-day, on a charge of perjury, at the instance of Francis Thibaudeau, a merchant of Three Rivers The alleged perjury was committed in the deposition of Larland, in the case of the Exchange bank against Thibaudeau

MRS MANDELBAUM AT TORONTO

TORONTO Dec 5 —Mrs Mandelbaum, the notorious New York "fence," arrived Wednesday morning, accompanied by a man supposed to be her son Her lodging place is not discovered She is not at any hotel She was dressed in rich black silk and crape

A NEW SUBSIDY

MONTREAL, Dec 4 —Action for $150,000 against the Ville Marie bank, by Bishop Fabre of Bishop is pending The bank very serious danger Many depositors are demanding payment, the directors have decided to sue for $50,000 damages

FIRE GUARDS IN ONTARIO

WINDSOR Ontario, Dec — A mandamus granted directing the Ontario municipal authorities in parts of East and West Simcoe, Halton and other districts to act promptly

FOUR SCHOONERS REPORTED LOST

ST JOHNS, N F, Dec 4 —Four schooners are all hands from Carbonear have been sentenced to imprisonment from one to three months each, for pelting with ice the recent visit of Governor Cowell Island

THE SOUDAN.

WAR NEWS FROM SUAKIM

SUAKIM, Dec, 5 — Fifty mounted rebels on Thursday advanced to within 800 yards of the Egyptian forts, killing several men and women, and capturing forty-two camels Property and life is insecure outside of the guard A portion of the Navigation of the Nile is increasing rapidly The Dal rapids are impassable within a week

The villages of Shibbare is infected with small pox, and is quarantined

THE WEST INDIES.

CAPTURE OF CUBAN BANDITS

HAVANA, Dec 5 The gunboat Cardenas captured off the coast of Manzanillo, a boat containing fifteen men among them the Cubans Rodas Bonachea Aroma, Peralta and two others

SWITZERLAND

GENERAL ELECTED

BERNE Dec 5.—M Schenck has been elected president of the Swiss confederation for 1885, and M Deucher vice president Both are Radicals

A NEW FACTS

A Democratic View of the Democratic Victory

[N Y Post Post Dispatch]

There are a few facts which, just now, it serve the thoughtful consideration of those whom they most nearly concern

First—The victory just won by the democracy is not, in the proper sense of the word, a political victory It is to a large extent, if not entirely, a personal one that is, it turned upon the respective characters of the two candidates for the presidency James G Blaine was not before the people as a republican, representing republican principles or practices, but because he was James G Blaine, and has shown in public life certain principles and practices which the people chiefly believe unfit him for the highest position in public affairs Grover Cleveland was not successful because he is a democrat, representing democratic principles and practices, but because he was Grover Cleveland, governor of New York, and has shown in public life certain principles and practices which the people chiefly believe f

GENERAL NEWS.

Interesting Items from Various Eastern Points.

PARTICULARS OF AN ELOPEMENT.

Several Persons Fatally Injured by a Dynamite Explosion in New Hampshire—The Record of a Day.

BE DIVIDED THE PROPERTY AND ELOPED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Perry, wife of G. Mitchell Terry, who eloped with the wife of Rev. Mr. Downs, pastor of the Northville, Long Island, church, says she had not the slightest idea her husband was running away. He had always been very affectionate, and treated her well. She did not believe he had left her until last night, when she received a letter from him, dated Hotel Bristol, New York, December 3, and postmarked Jersey City, where it had evidently been dropped in a letter box, as he was passing through the cars. In this letter he states that he will never return to Northville; that he had deeded the farm to his wife and inclosed the deed. He also inclosed a check in her favor on the Riverhead savings bank, for $250, balance to his credit; also a number of bills amounting to several hundred dollars, for her to collect. The farm buildings and stock are said to be worth $6000. Mrs. Terry thought her husband had taken about $4000 in cash with him, having recently sold some property and drawn money from the banks. The wife of Rev. Mr. Downs, the eloping lady, was a daughter of Rev. James Hearle, a local preacher of Bridgehampton, and related to the wealthiest families of Suffolk county. Terry always took an active part in all political and religious movements. It is believed that owing to unpleasant relations between Terry and his sister, who eloped to Florida with Captain Penny two years ago, the new eloping couple have not gone to that part of the country.

THE SCOURGE IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—A special from Wheeling says: Following are extracts from a letter received to-day from Irving Dickinson, county, Virginia, and dated November 27: "For three months in this part of the State of Virginia there has been one continued funeral. At first mourners were numerous, but now, since death and disease have held such high carnival, the corpses are almost greater in number than are those who bury them. Business is almost at a standstill, and this town of less than 150 people, is verily a deserted village. We have had forty deaths in the place in ninety days. Many came to us and died at our doors. Strange as it may seem, the death rate was greater here, where some attendance was to be had, than in the rural districts. I talked to-day with a man from Crane Nest, just across the line in Wise county. He says he made inquiry in every house he passed on his way here, and in a population of about 400 there have been 116 deaths, all in a distance of thirty-one miles."

NEW YORK NOTES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—John Porscht, a native of Vienna, aged 34, committed suicide at his home on West Thirty-second street last night. He first took a dose of oxalic acid, and then hacked his head several times with an ax, and finally sent a bullet into his brain. Porscht became crazed with jealousy of boarders.

Judge Lawrence has granted absolute divorce in the case of Mary Louise DeWolf (Baby Vining) against Harold C. DeWolf.

A dispatch received at Pinkerton's agency to-day states that the Mandelbaums registered at the Rossin house, Toronto, the 27th ultimo, as "C. Newman and mother, Boston." H. Stone came after them, and registered as "Puck, Boston, Mass." All left the hotel the 24th ult., but were seen yesterday.

Francis D. Moulton was buried from his late residence, Lexington avenue, to-day. Rev. E. E. Coe, of the Fifth Avenue Reformed church, officiated.

THE PROPOSAL TO PENSION GRANT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—George Jones, publisher of the *Times*, and trustee of the $250,000 fund raised for Gen. Grant, is reported as saying: "Money invested by Gen. Grant, which was lost in the Grant & Ward failure last spring, was his own private money, and did not affect the fund raised for him in the least."

"What, in your opinion, was the cause of President Arthur's recommendation that a pension be given to the general?" was asked.

"Simply national appreciation of his services as a soldier. I think the government should recognize the services of its military men. The estate of E. D. Morgan guarantees the principal of the fund, as well as the usual income, amounting to $15,000," added Mr. Jones.

"Then you think that amount inadequate to the proper support of Mr. Grant?"

"That is not what I said. I said I thought this government should recognize his services, I think he should be pensioned."

THE NEW FRENCH CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Edmund Carrey, who for many years held the post of French consul in Chicago, has been appointed by the French government consul in San Francisco. He arrived here this morning from France, en route to San Francisco. Talking of French affairs, Carey says the republic is securely anchored, and no other system of government can ever prevail again in France. At the same time he thinks too frequent changes of the cabinet is a feature of the government that might be removed with advantage. The Chinese war, he says, is by no means popular in France, but for all that it will be pushed on, and France will retain all her possessions there, and get indemnity from China for the expense of the war too. Mr. Carrey has brought his family with him to America, and after remaining in Chicago a few days he will proceed to his new home.

INSURANCE SUITS COMPROMISED.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—A project to restrict production of pig iron by banking furnaces for a month or more has been allowed to die quietly. Instead of further restriction, reports received at the office of the Pig Iron association of this city are to the effect that a number of furnaces will blow in during the next month. In view of complaints of dull trade and low prices, resumption of work seems paradoxical, but it is stated that the stock on hand is much lighter now than at any previous time for years, and that while there is no prospect in the immediate future for better prices, there is room for more iron than is piled in yards at present.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—The *Iron Trade Review* computes that within the past four weeks twenty-five iron establishments have started up, giving employment to 12,000 men. In four establishments the forces have been increased by 1200 men. In sixteen establishments the time has been reduced to an average of eight hours, and in thirty-nine establishments wages have been reduced an average of 11½ per cent., affecting about 30,000 men; and that twenty-seven establishments have closed down entirely, throwing out of work 12,275 men. These figures relate only to the iron and steel industries.

MAHONE BRINGS SUIT.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 5.—In the United States circuit court to-day a bill was filed by United States Senator Mahone, suing for himself and others, as bondholders and stockholders of the Southern Telegraph company, charging fraud, waste, mismanagement and insolvency on the part of the management of the company, and praying for an injunction against the receiver and the winding up of the concern.

LEVY AGAIN MARRIED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Levy, the cornetist, was again married last night. The bride this time is Miss Stella Costa, the Belgian soprano and a member of his concert company. Levy presented his wife with $5000 worth of diamonds. Levy's numerous previous matrimonial difficulties have been widely published. His last wife was Minnie Conway, who procured a divorce from him a short time ago and married Osmond Tearle.

THE TREATY WITH THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It is claimed here by business men familiar with the provisions of the treaty just signed between the Dominican republic and the United States that if it is made effective by legislation that island will become a valuable market for American manufactures, and doubtless open the way for investment of American capital there.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY TRAINS.

HARTFORD, Dec. 5.—A large number of Connecticut clergymen advocated before the railroad commissioners to-day the restriction of Sunday traffic on railroads.

IN DEFENSE OF HOME FISHERMEN.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec 5.—A large meeting of representative business men of Gloucester considered the proposal of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, allowing the free admission of British caught fish into our markets. The speakers pointed out the importance of immediate and united action to protect the interests of American fishermen. A committee was appointed to invite the co-operation of other New England fishing ports.

THE BROADWAY ROAD RESOLUTION PASSES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The board of aldermen has passed, over Mayor Edson's veto, a resolution giving the Broadway Surface Railroad company permission to construct a railroad on Broadway.

DENIED BY GOULD'S FRIENDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The statement put out by specials that Gould had bought out the postal company is pronounced without foundation by friends of Gould.

SAILED FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The sloop-of-war Saleua sailed from Brooklyn navy yard this morning for New Orleans, carrying exhibits for the cotton exhibition.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—North Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather and rain; California, fair weather.

ACCIDENTS.

EXPLOSION WITH FATAL RESULTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A special to the *Journal* says a fearful explosion of dynamite and gunpowder occurred at the house of Stephen Young, in Strafford, New Hampshire. Eight persons were injured, and four will die. Mr. Young was having a well dug. His nephew, George S. Young, of Lowell, was showing how dynamite charges should be used, when one exploded. The concussion also exploded the remainder of the cartridges and two kegs of powder. The injured are: Stephen Young, George S. Young, a man named Berry and one named Foss, a daughter of Mr. Young. Miss Sadie Greenfield of Rochester and two others, names not ascertained. Young's daughter and Berry are dying. Some of the others are very seriously injured. The house and contents were burned to the ground.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 5.—Later particulars from Strafford show that Stephen Young, in whose house the explosion previously reported occurred, had a party last night. There was dynamite for blasting purposes on hand. One of the party, to scare the rest, fired a revolver, and the jar caused the explosion of the dynamite. The house was blown to atoms and burned. One person, a Frenchmen employed by Young, was killed outright, and seven wounded. Bonds to the amount of $50,000, and an amount of railroad stock were destroyed. Miss Sadie Greenfield of Rochester was blown through a window, and her head was cut open. Several of those injured will probably die.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 5.—Later reports from Strafford show that the explosion was caused by some one dropping a lighted match into a keg

ODD AND THE FUNNY

LIGHEST COMPLIMENT EVER PAID HIS WORK IN

Young man correspondence of an intemporaneous yesterday was written to ha a well known young Pittsburger ily sent he composing-room, with other ly where the intelligent set it in bed ed it or saw the form in the proof, and order out for an ordinary of the de, supposing of course that the family dy a quiet with the sad news, the ught the aged father who at his mid ll street office "Say," said the reporter, "can you give ho ex lume the old gentleman. ur son who died at Youngstown yes- [illegible] and the old man turned a deathly fer from his chair to the door He ch a swift and hysterical snap he now for eight frightened re- bank no office an told his story, proof was filled down and with y, when the error was discovered. reporter was hurried to make an repair the mischief he had done. Of second appearance in night great re- stricken father who had partially re- He was so [illegible] by the excite- ever, that he [illegible] put in a car- taken hom

ME FOOD FOR REFLECTION

[illegible] to which we have at present at- s be stable Visits Compared with the [illegible] he earliest [illegible] which there worthy records, the average of a man's y 41 years instead of 33, and of a fe 3 males out of 11 years, an addition ar to the female life and 5 per cent. ar each 11 years and males born in day, 51 in one will attain the age of ected to be the case previous to 1871, hole of life be estimate now is, that rsons [illegible] made and one-half fe- 5, and 1 at 85 but the case in ag, every thousand persons born since ive about 1,000 years longer than be- other words, the life of a thousand how equal duration is that of 1670 reased, and 1000 births will now the growth of our population as well as ease [illegible] This is equivalent in re- increase of our population, as a real- ve 1,000 more births but by fewer What is more, nearly 70 per cent. of ase of life takes place or is lived) in 1 per c — namely, between the ages of

UNKNOWN MAN WHO HAS A SUN

[illegible] Democrat sational personage in society is the oman who does not in the least care mpanionship of other women To be [illegible] in fear of when lunch is like soup dit. It does not at all matter that the may be bright and clever, leaders of notables in a worldly way, after all our women and all the bright talk, all smiles, all the grace and charm of at are current coin at such gather- t at awful wastes of raw material If person lacking in refinement she does disguise her impatience, her absolute , her conviction that hours spent with dest. And even if she is baffled it ar ment that her mood and manner in us parvenue, and the gentle endu- boredom she cannot escape When come in it is like the lighting of a- electricity All the dimly guessed at struck may flash into view There are ighter on earth than hold his story, ost arch [illegible] the young woman the ignes of champagne He is literally s not by the sun of her existence.

A CANARY BIRD'S CUTENESS.

NOTE

g canary bird belonging to our family ubt of receiving small pieces of be- , or such like from the tea table The of the biscuit has always been a source nnoyance to Dickey One day, how- r an expectant and close examination table, he was offered a piece of hard Without making the least attempt to e lifted it from the floor of his cage t to his water trough gently dropped owing up the action in patiently sit- und with his beak until it was in s to be eaten He then carefully re- and devoured it without any trouble. ing every hard substance which he table into the water He endeavored swords in the same way, but finding words became gradually smaller and he hastily abstracted it, and has never t anything of that nature into the

LYING DOWN TO PLEASANT DREAMS

WILL SOON BE UNKNOWN

ere talking about the times and the ssinclination to buy large stocks or y investments, when a bald-headed d into the crowd and said emen, we have been living beyond our at we must get down to hard-pan and r again'

may be others true, replied one of s, "but why will begin "

already begun," said the bald-head. orth $30,000 I bought $20,000 worth s and started to build a $75,000 man- e result is that I am right down to and ready to begin anew Do any of en to know a good opening for a dance-

OF A LOUISIANA WOMAN DOES

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The most energetic and hard-working he state is a little mother-editor who n Gretna and who edits and owns the paper Mrs. Ava Hildenbrand writes ntorials, mixes up most of her own local composition work on her paper, solicits s, is her own reading clerk, keeps her) and is a devoted mother to three le children Her example should serve ulating inspiration to the women who the world bowling for a mission, s often with them only another way g the from subscriptions wordsmad

IS THING NOW IN MATHEMATICS.

[illegible] NOTES

eman of this county has discovered the ingenious way to determine the area of land in any shape Plat the land on a piece of thick pasteboard. Cut it by the lines and fill up the space one with small shot, then take the shot into a rectangular box, run it down till you have a perfect rectangle, ure the length and width and multiply ether and very accurate rule and does a great deal of calculation

FACTS VS. SENTIMENT

[illegible] Post

patriots are always knocking out the behow Professor Swinburne has just t that the duck so far from being the ly bird, is the very latest to rise in the and that the crow and quail are real s detailed by state the farmer fire and e early worms These are on deck before except the owls, who do not deserve however, as they stay up all the

Edmunds on Party Appetite.

[illegible] Senator Edmunds ar- himself forcibly on the feature of the ce reform system which excludes from tion chief clerks, deputy auditors and ers, heads of bureaus and others whose ers, heads of bureaus and others whose ceed $1800 per year He says the pos- ing these positions were generally ap- reason of their peculiar fitness, and is by virtue of an old law in the system, there is ter reason why these should be retained ks and others of lower grades. It is sible that it may make some difference senator whose ox is being gored. No one the democrats for insisting all those the democrats for insisting all those e no difference worth Perhaps there is no difference of human nature in g in the quality of the republicans had been less, and if the [illegible] as long as the demo- in the outside as long as the demo- their appetites would be a long [illegible] see down as a fact that the democrats all of the offices they can, and [illegible] in the interpretation and enforcement in this respect will greatly diminish the among the hungry masses or those responsible for such a policy. If he had is not afraid to speak up. If he had e would let down the bars and permit ul flock to graze in the entire pasture.

The Oregonian.

MORNING, DECEMBER 6 1884.

HE HAS SPOKEN THE ALMIGHTY'S OPINION.

[illegible] OF THE OREGONIAN Portland, Dec. 3.—While you enjoy the [illegible] express your individual rights, and [illegible] your own views in unmistakable terms [illegible] of members affecting the public, I am glad [illegible] you accord the same right to others, [illegible] you will permit the discussion of the [illegible] and legitimate subjects in the column s [illegible] This is as fair as any one could [illegible]

[illegible] smoke of battle" is passing away it [illegible] time for us to come together and re- [illegible] basis for us to come together and re- [illegible] fundamental question of the liquor traffic in the [illegible] and financial issues that [illegible] the attention of the American people [illegible] is wasteful and destructive of in- [illegible] It is unjust, cruel, degrading [illegible] to our race, and it is abominable [illegible] to the Almighty, all of which no [illegible] who has any regard for honor or [illegible]

[illegible] attempt to reply to such things as [illegible] in print by calling the national [illegible] "St. John cranks," "home [illegible] "organized zealots," "goody [illegible] "tax-and-home economists" and so on [illegible] Such expressions are not argu- [illegible] are vindicative, and show conclu- [illegible] somebody is terribly out of humo [illegible] Politicians do not ask political parties [illegible] government to act, where there [illegible] to act, but they do ask that political [illegible] through the agency of governments [illegible] stop prostituting the power of the [illegible] to the upholding, protecting and perpetuat [illegible] of a traffic that all are agreed on [illegible] to be a curse to the nation and state [illegible] subject for national and state [illegible]

[illegible] are but three attitudes for the [illegible] to assume towards the liquor traffic First, [illegible] to let men go free, which I am certain [illegible] is a democratic policy Second, to tax [illegible] to the traffic, which is the policy of the [illegible] party and, third, to prohibit the [illegible] as a policy of the national prohibi- [illegible] The right of the national and state [illegible] to assume either of these three atti- [illegible] is well understood by the [illegible] and is generally conceded by the [illegible] of the public, and by the decisions [illegible] of the departments of the state and [illegible] The only disputed question is the ex- [illegible] I reserve that you are opposed to [illegible] as a policy, whether in or out of [illegible] party We that favor prohibi- [illegible] as a policy, whether in or out of [illegible] movement It is useless for po- [illegible] protest. The vote of '81 means a [illegible] and we will be more compact in [illegible] in the future than in the past [illegible] and newspaper abuse is only [illegible] to prevent the possibility of our [illegible] returning to their old party fold

T V EMBREE

THE VOTE OF MULTNOMAH.

PORTLAND, De [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE OREGONIAN [illegible] issue of this morning contains this para- [illegible]

[illegible] Oregon is 6381 larger in Novem- [illegible] than in June, yet there was a reduc- [illegible] of 1600 in Multnomah county and [illegible] the politicians evidently got all that [illegible] outside of Multnomah county [illegible] another paragraph, which it explains [illegible] inference or deduction from the [illegible] wording

[illegible] is a reason, of the republican party [illegible] this county to the legislature was [illegible] to the honest voters, why it should [illegible] consent to the United States senate [illegible] by which the members were [illegible] gained by fraud and reputed [illegible] representation of the legal citizens of [illegible]

[illegible] are the facts' Is it true that [illegible] Multnomah county was 1200 less in No- [illegible] than in June" And is there any reason [illegible] for the majority by which one re- [illegible] elected [illegible] CLEVELAND

ALBANY, Nov [illegible], 1884

[illegible] Yours of 29th received and [illegible] In reply I would say that I [illegible] no space, while advertising pays it [illegible] cures with a little good poetry [illegible] these lines in a poem of [illegible]

[illegible] for President you're kindly re- [illegible] Democrats both first [illegible] and [illegible] Nothing with a screw that's [illegible]

[illegible] fallacy of this definition of a [illegible] be exceedingly—it's a [illegible] of a [illegible] and it was "made to hold its [illegible] Yours, CLEVELAND

[illegible] President-elect HENDRICKS

[illegible] Eye Over This, Mr. Carlin

Utica Observer

[illegible] will have to exclusively [illegible] over the whole ticket, [illegible] responsibility of the administration for [illegible] years, whether it be good or bad [illegible] the offices with democrats and [illegible] to meet that responsibility That's [illegible] service reformer we are

[illegible] the world-renowned appetizer [illegible] Beware of imitations. Ask [illegible] for the genuine article, [illegible] by B. Siegert & Sons.

A GREAT TRIUMVIRATE.

Recollections of Seward, Chase and Stanton by Hon. Schuyler Colfax

Three Rare Men Called by Lincoln into His Cabinet in the Dark Days—"Honest Abe" on His Relations with Seward—The Great War Secretary

Hon Schuyler Colfax in the Congregationalist

When Abraham Lincoln came into the presidency, he called into his cabinet to the important position as of secretary of state and secretary of the treasury, his two chief rivals for the Chicago nomination And Mr Evarts, in his Dartmouth oration on Chief Justice Chase stated most justly that that very fact proved beyond all question that nature had fitted Lincoln to be a ruler among men, and that only accident had hid his earlier life in Illinois in comparative obscurity Undoubtedly Mr Evarts but unfortunately the impartial verdict of history when he added that the presence of Seward and Chase in these two great departments of the government gave to the nation every possible benefit that could have resulted from the presidency of either and that neither of those distinguished men would have made as good a cabinet minister under the administration of the other as each of them did under the presidency of Abraham Lincoln

President Lincoln thus, at the very outset of what he knew must be a difficult administration, to deal with a great peril on every side, and I compounded with most perilous problems, incorporated into his personal the two statesmen who had the most conspicuous positions and the most enthusiastic following of all the leaders of his party, and in addition compelled their friends to his support And then, when the storm-cloud of the civil war he dreaded had burst, with all its horrors upon the country, and the ground shook with the tread of gigantic armies on either side, at the nation realized as well as himself that the war department should have at its head no one specially fitted by sternness of decision, fearlessness of mind, and organizing power for its vast and important and increasing duties, he again proved himself fitted to be a governor among men by calling to that responsible post on, on which the hopes of the nation in such a large degree were concentrated, Edwin M Stanton

SEWARD THE ABLEST POLITICIAN

Unquestionably the ablest politician in the cabinet was Wm H Seward Educated to politics, rising with steady step, in the Empire state, from one distinction to another, up to the very highest ranking in the national senate is inferior to none of his colleagues in the leadership of the young republican party, just growing into importance and power, he was the first choice of a majority of that party for the presidency, and would have been nominated at Chicago, over all others, but for the same fear that defeated the nomination of Henry Clay at several whig national conventions, the apprehension that he might be defeated, when another might be successful As the chief of the Lincoln cabinet, the relations of our republic with foreign, and in many cases really hostile nations, became Mr Seward's special sphere of duty How thoroughly he gave himself, his thoughts, his pen, his days and nights to his work our diplomatic correspondence of that eventful era most convincingly attests Foreign intervention was always menacing us, especially when our numerous reverses and the weary prolongation of the struggle enabled our critics and enemies abroad to insist that the fratricidal strife should be stopped, in the interest as they claimed of humanity, but really because the downfall of the great republic of the world would strengthen the institutions of monarchy But, month after month, and year after year, his hundreds of state papers were masterpieces of diplomatic composition, replying to every subject argument with dignity and courage, defending and vindicating the administration from every possible standpoint, equally bold in [illegible] fortifying his position with apt European precedents, and never abating "a jot of heart or hope" as to the final and certain triumph of the Union And though he was regarded by the great mass of our people as an optimist and correctly, especially if his ninety-days predictions as to the duration of the rebellion meant months instead of days, his glowing prediction as to the prosperity and progress of our unbroken Union, in the immediate future, will not rebuke before the grass had grown green on his grave, or the battle dead of the civil war had closed his eulogies of Abraham Lincoln Not always popular during part of this stormy era with the leaders of Congressional radicalism on account of the vehemence of his unexpected conservatism and some concessions on what were deemed vital questions, during the first year of the struggle, President Lincoln, after one of his receptions, remarked in conversation with me upon the unanimity of those radical structures Said he, pointing to a pile of books and pamphlets on his table, "all these are evidences to me of the earnestness with which the friends of the anti-slavery cause are endeavoring to strengthen my hands in supporting the war, and I count them as among my strongest friends" Then, after a pause, he added, pointing to a volume of Shakespeare, which lay open on the table, "I find in this book the words of one who was a wise thought and resulted most beneficently for the cause of the Union The darkest hours of the war, when our treasury vaults were empty, its credit so shattered that its highest loan for current expenses under high interest had been at twelve per cent. interest, while the country had almost at once to put on an expensive war footing

No selection of a chief for the treasury could have been more fortunate, for Salmon P Chase was, indeed, one of the great men of his times, a statesman of ideas and action of influence and authority, of a commanding presence, a dignified manner, and with a massive head finely poised on his broad shoulders He rose to the height of the occasion from his first conference with the New York bankers and capitalists whom he urged to come to the relief of the country He led the financial resources of the republic must be organized to supply its needs to fill the time when, with the army unpaid for six months, and his table burdened with millions of unpaid military requisitions, he ordered Jay Cooke to undertake the popularizing of the loan for hundreds of millions, so absolutely needed to save the national cause from ruin Not the least of his financial successes was his shrewdly placing the whole banking capital of the country in a position which held a lever over the with the nation, while

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

It is astonishing to what extent the Democracy have been inducted into the democratic mind that the "hard times" through which the country is passing are due to the financial policy of the republican party, which, many declare, has locked up nearly all the gold and silver of the country in the treasury of the United States. Talk with a Democratic brother and he will tell you first thing that his party is now going to "let loose" the four hundred millions of dollars in the treasury and business will boom again.

It is to be let loose, then. How? By stealing it out of the treasury. All the gold and silver "locked up" in the treasury, except a moderate sum necessary in the ordinary working capital of the government is represented by paper currency in daily circulation throughout the country. The government has invited deposits of gold and silver, and has issued certificates of such deposits, and these certificates circulate all over the country as money, and the government is obliged moreover to hold a large amount of specie to maintain the value and circulation of its so-called greenback currency. It could undoubtedly give notice to holders of its gold and silver certificates that the same were to be called in and canceled. Then the specie would be returned to its owners; but the result would simply be the substitution of a heavy and bulky metallic currency, including the stove-lid silver dollars, for a light and convenient paper currency. Men talk of the "four hundred millions in the treasury" as if a proportionate share of it were their own money, which would come to them as a dividend if it were "let loose." They actually appear to entertain the idea that after the 4th of March each and every man or at least each and every democrat, can go or send to Washington and get his "share."

It took a long time to bring the paper currency of the country up to a solid money basis. Gold had all left the country or been hid away. Greenbacks bore fluctuating but always depreciated values. As a means of bringing them up to the gold standard, it was necessary to accumulate gold in the treasury, because the government was under promise to redeem these notes in actual money, on presentation, and their depreciated value simply meant that the government could not keep its promise. However, after years of effort it succeeded. By accumulation of heavy sums of gold in the treasury it convinced all men that it was prepared to redeem its notes on presentation, and behold, "specie payments" were restored. When men found that they could get gold for their greenbacks they didn't want it. Now the value of the greenbacks can be maintained only by keeping heavy sums of gold and silver behind them, stored up in the treasury. If the money is not there to redeem them then everybody wants them redeemed at once, just as every person wants to take his money out of bank the moment he finds the bank can't pay it. Pay out the money in the treasury that supports the credit of the greenback, and in a short time there will be a corner in gold that will force it up to premium rates, and the bottom will be out of the paper currency of the country once more.

These are the simplest facts of our financial situation. The democratic administration, now to come into power, will be governed by them as republican administrations have been, because it must. Therefore it is not going to "let loose" the money in the treasury, and thereby create panics, destroy values and disarrange business. The financial policy of the country cannot be subjected to material change. Nor can its policy of tariff or taxation. In these particulars the affairs of the country will still be administered very much as they have been under republican management. On every one of these questions the democratic party is radically divide within itself. Even its free traders now admit that no tariff legislation will be attempted this session—which means postponement of the question for at least an entire year.

It seems clear therefore, that our democratic brethren who are still yelling about "the surplus in the treasury," are not likely to get their respective dividends out of it, which so many of them have apparently expected to receive. That surplus—much the greater part of it—is the basis of the paper money circulation of the country and is going to stay there. Such additional surplus as accumulates from taxation will be spent mostly in river and harbor improvements, coast defences, construction of naval vessels, payment of pensions, and so on and democrats who get to handling the money will be no longer critical about it.

WHERE THE TOT FALLS HAVE

The extravagance of the American nation is not altogether accidental. Bigness of territory and an easy struggle for the necessaries of life early led to carelessness, which has become characteristic. Rawness of methods, the haste to get on, and the desire of immediate acquirement have made us improvident. Both in war and peace we have been prodigal as a nation, and under all circumstances profuse in expenditure as individuals.

We are now a people numbering 55,000,000 east of the Mississippi space has become occupied and the cities are crowded. As the pressure upon heart and brain becomes greater and the struggle for existence more intense saving becomes a necessity and extravagance criminal. A comparison shows that it costs more to feed, clothe and support the 55,000,000 Americans than to support 100,000,000 people of any other country. Some of this increased expenditure is due to greater comforts, which are enjoyed by all the people of this land and by a few only elsewhere, but the great bulk of it is wasted spent on articles for which there is no need or absolutely spoilt, wasted or thrown away.

Our people are especially reckless in the matter of dress; they clothe themselves at much greater cost than those of any other nation but without addition to comfort. It is due to the general desire to keep up appearances and to be in fashion. This feeling prevails among every class of Americans. It is not a question whether the clothes are made for comfort, healthfulness, durability, but whether they look better—a species of vanity which leads to large expenditure and to loss. Much of this loss would be saved if the belongings were fewer by fifty per cent. The single item of extravagance amounts to over $150,000,000 in other words, Americans could reduce their expenditures on clothing by this amount and not get everything they needed or wanted. The extravagance of fashion and its demands are incident to the democratic spirit. The poor man who feels or thinks he is as good as his neighbor wishes to dress as well. The servant girl who saves all to buy a bonnet something like her mistress may be doing foolish thing, but she yet is obeying the democratic spirit which demands equality. The American laborer will never accept the blouse social status of the Frenchman. This fondness for dress, or rather this obeying of the democratic spirit which compels one to look as good as his next neighbor costs the American too much. In terms of time he may learn that manhood and what he can do and not what his clothes do determine the true position of the citizen.

Another matter in which we are wasteful is our food. The food fat harvests of this country, the abundance of every kind of food, has made us extravagant. The living species and dishes, and we throw away as unfit for food articles that constitute the staple diet of foreign lands. This waste is estimated by a foreign writer at $4,000,000, which represents the amount spent by the Americans for their provisions over and above what they could obtain good, palatable food for, simple and sufficient for all. In fact, says this writer, the American pay this $400,000,000 excess for badly prepared, ill-cooked, injurious and dyspeptic meals, whereas, were they to adopt French methods they would reduce expenses to this amount, and get better and healthier food. Here alone on two items is an annual waste of $350,000,000, and in other lines a similar extravagance could be shown, indicating a waste of probably one-fourth of the entire revenue of this country in frivolities in an absurd desire to appear better off than one really is.

ENGLISH IN HISTORY.

The house of lords after some protracted resistance to the new franchise bill, has yielded and passed it. In recent times no conflict between the lords and commons has lasted long. Differences are bridged over in one way or another, but usually, as in the present case, by the surrender of the lords under grace of compromise. The lords, in modern usage though they have a veto of delay, may always be expected at the critical time to yield the main point and submit to government by the commons. In every case, indeed, the lords must yield when the opinion of the commons is also the opinion of the nation, and when it is clear that the nation has made up its mind. The house of lords has lost its old position as one of the efficient parts of the English constitution. It is now simply one of the dignified parts, as the crown is another. Time, the power of the house of lords is still considerable. It can alter bills, it can reject bills upon which the house of commons is not yet thoroughly in earnest—upon which the nation is not yet determined. But its veto is one of hypothetical veto, it can suspend, but at last it will not reject. The nation can say to the lords through the commons, "use the powers of your house if you please, or you shall not use them at all." Nevertheless the house of lords is opposed to Mr Gladstone's franchise bill. It is a measure to increase the power of popular government in that it extends the suffrage so as to include not less than two millions of new electors. But having been accustomed for years and years to yield on the greatest matters contrary to its own wishes, the house of lords now yields on this subject also. It passes the new franchise bill.

The growth of these principles dates back to the great revolution. James, by his assumption of absolute powers, had drawn the parliament into a struggle with the crown. The struggle was intensified by the still more arbitrary pretensions of Charles, his son and successor. The commons of 1640, though resolute against the king's assumption of despotic authority, knew not how to act till the way was shown by John Lym whose courage and masterly leadership constitute one of the great landmarks in the history of free republican government. Of the five hundred members of the commons, Pym was the one man who clearly foresaw the difficulties that lay before the house, and has resolutely decided how to meet them. Not only had the parliament been drawn into a struggle with the crown but the house of commons was hampered by the house of lords. "To legal antiquarians of the old constitutional school (we quote from Green's History of the English People) stood helpless before such a conflict of co-ordinate powers, a conflict for which no provision had been made by the law, and on which precedents threw only a doubtful and conflicting light. But with a knowledge of precedent as great as their own, Pym rose high above them in the grasp of constitutional principle. He was the first English statesman who discovered and applied to the political circumstances around him what may be called the doctrine of constructive progression. He saw that as an element of constitutional life parliament was of higher value than the crown, he saw too that in parliament itself the one essential part was the house of commons. Revolutionary as these principles seemed at the time, they have both been recognized as the bases of the English constitution since the days of Pym. The first principle was established by the convention and parliament which followed on the departure of James the Second, the second by the acknowledgement on all sides since the reform bill of 1832 that the government of the country is really in the hands of the house of commons and can only be carried on by ministers who represent the majority of that house."

It was thus that the work of Pym brought about a political revolution greater than any that England has ever experienced since his day. The lords were scared out of their policy of obstruction by his bold announcement of the position taken by the house of commons. "The commons," said their leader, "will be glad to have your concurrence and help in saving the kingdom but if they fail of it, it should not discourage them in doing their duty. And whether the kingdom be lost or saved, they shall be sorry that the story of this present parliament should tell posterity that in so great a danger and extremity *the house of commons should be enforced to save the kingdom alone*." Here is the key note to all the subsequent political history of England. In the storm that followed, the crown and the house of lords were alike swept away, to be restored only with limited powers after the revolution had run its course and the way had been prepared for the restoration.

The literary theory of the English constitution says that the house of lords as a co-ordinate estate of the realm of equal rank with the house of commons that it is to it a aristocratic branch just as the commons is the popular branch, and that by the principle of the constitution the aristocratic branch has equal authority with the popular branch. Americans often argue or imagine this from the supposed analogy of the two houses of the new congress. But such a view is misleading, especially, from the reform act of 1832, the function of the house of lords has been altered in English history. In 1846, in the height of the corn-law struggle—the lords being opposed to the repeal of the law, and the question being whether they should resist or yield—the Duke of Wellington wrote to Lord Derby a curious letter, designed to guide the lords to their true position. The tenor of this letter was that the house of lords ought to avoid a dispute and difference with the house of commons that he had himself on many former occasions urged this policy, and particularly on the passage of the reform bill in 1832, which course he fully believed had alone saved the existence of the house of lords and that the wisdom of the house of lords is to know that it *cannot* well when the house of commons is determined in its policy and has the support of the people. If ever the house of lords could have resisted a measure of the commons it was on the reform act and the corn laws. For the great majority of the lords insisted that the proposed reform was revolution, free trade confiscation, and the two together ruin. Nevertheless the lords yielded and passed both bills.

This slight sketch will throw light on the present contest between the lords and commons over the franchise bill. The lords have yielded in the customary manner. They have not succeeded in securing any material alteration in the bill, but they have been allowed a sort of cover for escape through a clause of the bill inserted upon their motion for redistribution of the seats of the commons—or as we would say, a new apportionment bill.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A treaty has been concluded with the republic of Nicaragua which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal across the Nicaraguan territory. The president, in making this announcement says that to the United States whose rich territory on the Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of commerce practically cut off from communication by water from the Atlantic ports the political and commercial advantage of such a project can scarcely be overestimated." The house committee on foreign affairs in the forty-seventh congress urged the importance of this work for the benefit of the commerce and the advantage of the political interests of the United States." It said "To reduce the distance from the seaports of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific coast by abolishing the entire circumnavigation of the South American continent is so manifestly important as to require nothing more than a statement of the purpose to secure its approval." There have been ten different surveys and examinations of proposed routes across the isthmus executed under the authority of our government within the last quarter of a century, and the highest authorities declare that the Nicaragua route possesses greater advantages, both for the construction and maintenance of a canal, and offers fewer difficulties from engineering, commercial and economical points of view than any other. Nature has herself accomplished a large portion of the necessary work, and by the treaty to which the president refers the government can avail itself of these natural advantages. "By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the river San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. It covers for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic."

The national importance of this enterprise should not be obscured or limited by a narrow or provincial view of its value to any particular section of the country. At the same time it is proper to consider it in the light of local interests. No argument is needed to show that the canal would be of great benefit to the Pacific coast. The congressional committee said that the grain production for export on this coast was quite sufficient in itself to warrant its construction. The distance by water between Pacific ports and Europe would be diminished almost one-half by this canal, which would enable vessels engaged in the transportation of grain to make a double transit annually, thus reducing the expense by which the wheat-growers on this coast have been embarrassed. By this route the wheat fields of Oregon and California would be almost as near Europe as those of Minnesota. With such comparatively short water route to Atlantic ports the lumber on the coast could be profitably shipped to the eastern states and thus a larger market would be opened for that vast product of our soil. The construction of his canal would have the effect to turn this coast partly around, and make it face more towards Europe. At present this coast, as compared with the Atlantic, is the back-door of the country. It is time we face west, but it will be a long time if ever, before our commercial relations with the Orient will bear any comparison in magnitude and importance with our relations with Europe.

The construction of this canal by our government would afford the eastern and western sections of the country the benefit of competition in freight, which the railways have denied. For we may assume that congress will not overlook its point in any provisions it may make in the experience the country has had with the land grant railroads. The aid to that enterprise proposed, in the report of the house committee, by government guarantee of a moderate interest on the cost of the canal, would prevent many of the scandals which have been connected with these railroads. This is the way the government should have aided the railroads, instead of granting lands and bonds, to tempt the cupidity of speculators. The government would assume no risk whatever in making such a guarantee, for there is no question whatever that the canal would be immensely profitable, even if the Panama canal should be completed first.

The Panama canal has now been four years in course of construction. But many competent judges adhere to the opinion that it will not be practicable to complete, or to keep in repair (commander Cromwell Nell of the navy is distinctly of the opinion that the Nicaragua route is the only practicable one. It embraces, as already stated, Lake Nicaragua and its outlet, the San Juan river. This lake covers an area of about 1,600 square miles; its surface is 110 feet above the level of the sea, and its western edge is twelve miles from the Pacific ocean, while its outlet, the San Juan, empties into the Atlantic at a point in the strip of land separating it's lake from the Pacific the elevation of the land is but forty-one feet above the lake. It is proposed to cut through at this point which, by the way, is the most remarkable depression on the American continent, constructing the canal from the lake to the Pacific. The line is intended to cross the lake a distance of fifty four miles then to use the river San Juan for a distance of sixty miles, then, abandoning the river, to construct entire canal, forty miles long, to the Atlantic. By this plan the surface of the lake would be the summit level of the canal, the lake itself forming with the river over two-thirds of the route and, as a great reservoir, supplying water both ways, west as well as east. To overcome the elevation of 106 feet, it is proposed to have five lift locks on each piece of canal.

This route has been thoroughly surveyed by the United States naval expeditions of 1872 and 1873, with subsequent surveys conducted by the Nicaraguan government. The line for the canal being found through the entire route. Detailed estimates based upon reliable data, give the cost for a ship canal via Lake Nicaragua, with twenty six feet depth of water, of $31,500,000, a small sum for such a work, and especially so when compared with what has already been spent upon the Panama canal not to mention the amounts that must still be forthcoming before it is completed.

Commander Cromwell Nell says that of all the business that will come to any canal across the American isthmus, three-quarters will be from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific, and of course. For all such business, the Nicaragua route is some six or seven hundred miles shorter than that via Panama—an element of no little importance in deciding which is the better location of the two. When the phenomenal success of the Suez canal is understood in this country—success which enabled it to pay last year a seventeen per cent. dividend to its shareholders, and its stock to be quoted at 400 francs a share with a par value of 500 francs a share—when it is known that the operating expense of the Suez canal was only nine per cent. of its gross earnings, then will American capital take up enterprise long neglected.

It now appears that in spite of the enormous fraudulent majorities in the south, Blaine has a plurality on the popular vote of the country. The New York *World* publishes a table of the vote by states which shows that Cleveland has a majority over Blaine of 24,981 on the total popular vote but his gains are insufficient to force a result. It gives to Cleveland Butler's entire vote in Michigan and Iowa, and gives Blaine with smaller pluralities in Colorado and California a than he actually received. The Butler vote in Iowa was 88,196, and in Michigan, 41,390. It is no more fair to give Butler's vote to Cleveland than it would be to credit St. John's vote to Blaine. That fact is that Blaine has a majority over Cleveland, on the total vote of the country, of about 46,000, and it would be more than 500,000 but for the suppression of the southern republican vote. On the entire popular vote Blaine did better than Garfield, and his defeat was due to personal animosities in New York and to the action taken by the prohibitionists in that state.

"The city is being tired with electricity, says the New York *Sun*. The electric light has been for some time in general use in New York for street illumination and as the novelty of the light has worn away the people are able to make a fair comparison between it and gas. The *Sun's* verdict is unfavorable. It says "They (the electric lights) are poor substitutes for gaslight. They blind at short range, and at a distance emphasize the darkness."

The South Carolina railroad commission has existed six years, and, although failing hopelessly enough in some respects, it is done away with discriminating rates stopped frequent and violent changes in tariffs, and brought about a better understanding between the railroads and the public. This last appears chiefly from the continually decreasing volume of complaints filed in freight cases.

But we may be told that sugar, and all other articles that we export, and that we cannot produce to any extent, coffee. The sugar product of Louisiana was as great in 1861 as it was in 1882, and in 1853 and again in 1861 it was nearly twice as great as in 1882. If any of our manufactures should grow less under protective tariffs there would be few to advocate their reception.

The New York *Evening Post* collates some interesting republican testimony in regard to the size of the independent vote for Cleveland in the state. James D. Warren puts it at 25,000 in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Innes put it at 40,000, and Clint Wheeler at 60,000.

The Providence *Journal* says: "There is a decade in the affairs of communities, as of individuals. Cities which do not go forward move backward. No city can afford to omit any opportunity which promises to lead on to fortune."

Daniel McSweeney, the Anglo-Irishman, who was brought across the water to assail Mr Blaine, has sailed back to Ireland to take up his residence under the British flag, though he pretends that he is coming to California.

The secretary of war makes the gratifying statement that during the past year there was "no disturbance to raise the firing of a single musket" in this country.

BORN.

Dec. 4, to the wife of W. H. Foulkes, a daughter.

DIED.

At Curtinsville, Clackamas county, Oregon, Dec. 1, Herman Henry Wallenstein, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days. Oregon City, and Vienna papers please copy.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker (formerly with Stone) Yamhill bet 1st and 2d.

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

MEACHAM & CROCKER.

Dr. J. H. Harris's Wild Rose Nervine and Rheumatic Remedy. Perfect Success Positively Guaranteed. One Dollar per Bottle.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Imported Candies, Delicious Gold Fish. Cigars. N. I. STONE'S, First and Ash.

PUNCH 5c. CIGAR SMOKERS

ARE OFFERED TEN BEAUTIFUL GIFTS TO be had free. Don't buy a punch, save yourself trouble. Next to Chamber of Commerce. PLUMMER & SPERRY, druggists, First and Main.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & CO. Orders promptly filled. Factory, Weidler's Saw Mill. Office, room 16, First National Bank building.

CLOSING OUT

A full stock of

Fine Havana Cigars!

309 Morrison st., opp. Ist. Store will be closed until further notice. Call and examine goods and prices.

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.

BREATHE MEDICATED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction of teeth. Set of teeth $5. Best gas. PHELPS BROS., Dentists, rooms 54 and 55, Ist floor.

Canadian Silver Tree Sprinkler.

Large Assortment Tower Lamps.

Olds & King,

186 First St.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

A VERY FINE LINE OF REAL SEAL AND REAL ALLIGATOR BAGS AND SATCHELS, WITH BELTS AND SHOULDER STRAPS TO MATCH. EACH CAN BE SOLD SEPARATE.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN, ALSO JAPANESE AND CHINESE.

KID GLOVES, GENUINE JOUVIN, ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

G. NEIMEYER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

THE NEW YORK

Old National Bank Building.

For the Holidays!

M. BENO & CO.,

CHEST FOR SALE.

NEW DEMESA RAISINS,
NEW CITRON and ORANGE PEEL,
NEW MINCEMEAT,
NEW PLUM PUDDING,

Gelson & Dilworth's Preserved Fruits,
KELLIE'S DUNDEE MARMALADE,
NEW MAPLE SYRUP, strictly pure,
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Fancy & Staple Groceries,

M. BENO & CO.,
Cor. First and Taylor sts.

ELITE THEATER,

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT!

PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE!

Admission 25c. and 50c.

Reserved seats in the dress circle at Morse's Palace of Art, corner Second and Washington, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Special Performance Sunday Evening.

For a good Glass of Beer go to the "Rose," Second and Ash.

NEW TO-DAY.

ATTENTION—INFIRM AND CITY GOOD chants who may need a few stylish cranks to ride on Rockaways can purchase at low figures of H. BUTLER, Third and A.

BEEKEEPERS SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT flour at CITY EXCHANGE. Also southern corn meal. Wholesale and retail. Orders by mail promptly filled. Address H. SALEM & CO., Portland, Or.

PARTNER WANTED—SOME ONE WELL KNOWN in Portland to take an interest in a well established business. Small capital required. Address, with full name, P. O. box 1, Portland, Or.

TO LET A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 69 Front st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FROM NEW York will secure board with about two boarders. Address in letter to J. W. N., this office.

$600—PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL established business; must be a man of character and can invest that amount; will pay 6 per cent. and two-thirds of profits; will bear most rigid investigation. Address, with name, P. O. box 1, Portland, Or.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN GOOD TIME. Apply 1 Washington st.

FOR RENT A VERY COMFORTABLY FURnished house, suitable for small family; $20 per month. Inquire of ALLEN UNDER PO box.

LOST—ON BLACK AND TAN TERRIER dog, answers to the name of "Jack." Return to 170 Front st. and receive reward.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CAFE IN GOOD STAND, at large trade. Address A. B. C., this office.

NEW HANDS FOR RENT AT 80 FIRST st. CHANCE Morrison st.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK ADVENTURES of Huckleberry Finn. Tom Sawyer Detective and other stories. Just published. Agents wanted. Sold only by subscription. For terms, address, quickly, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HORSES FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, GENtle, a fast roadster and roadster or business animal; one sorrel horse broke to drive single or to ride. Address ROADSTER care this office.

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM AND OTHER cheeses, new German pickles, sauer kraut, full assortment of fancy delicacies, groceries and fruits. MRS. BAUM, 85 Morrison st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Country orders solicited.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO California, the furniture in the former residence of Dr. Henry Jones, cor. Fourth and Oak sts. Apply for particulars. The carpets and furniture are all in good condition. The house is complete from top to bottom, dressed walls and everything first-class. All this is offered on the best lines of roominess. For parties desiring a first-class home this is a rare opportunity.

FOR SALE.

Beautifully located lots in Grover's and Carter's addition on installment plans or for cash. EUGENE B. WHITE, 29 Stark street.

NOTICE.

Those having money to loan on unquestionable security, either personal or city property, in small sums or large, for long or short terms, will do well to call on EUGENE B. WHITE, 29 Stark street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between E. Williamson & Philip Lund Margaretha Bo Holm, under the firm name of Williamson Philippa & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Margaretha Boeholm retiring from said firm and Messrs. Williamson & Philippa continuing said business at the old place, S. E. corner Front and Ash sts. All bills due the late firm will be collected by Messrs. Williamson & Philippa, and all claims will be paid by them.

E. WILLIAMSON,
PHILIPPA,
MARGARET BOEHOLM.

Referring to the above, we beg to solicit, for the successors of the late firm a continuance of that patronage of our friends, we having agreed not to engage in the business conducted by said firm while the undersigned for two years.

MARGARET BOEHOLM.
T. A. BOEHOLM.

NEW OPENING.

FOX HERSHBERG & CO. IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of foreign and domestic wines and liquors, Havana manufactured and the celebrated Bouman Bros. cigars, have opened a store on the corner of Second and Yamhill sts. Dealers and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock which is complete and the best in the market, and will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be bought in San Francisco or any other city west. Respectfully, LEON HERSHBERG & CO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Multnomah county, Oregon, executor of the estate of John Lafe, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified to the undersigned executor at the office of Starr & Sharkey, corner of Front and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or., within six months from the date hereof. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement. Dated at Portland, Or., this 4th day of December, 1884. FRANZ KLEINE, Executor of the estate of John Lafe, deceased.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW—A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman of means who would assist in business. Address S. W., this office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Address, stating terms, ROOMS, this office.

BOARDERS—SINGLE MEN AT A STRICTLY temperance house; accommodations for single gentlemen at the lowest rates; nothing but the best of food will be given. Inquiries and applications can be made to me. Young men desiring a good table and wishing to save money will satisfy parties by calling at MRS. ROBINSON'S, 70 Fifth, near Ash.

TO CHAPMAN PUBLISHERS—Lessee and Supply.

HIDES WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for green or salted hides in good order. Please call on or send to LOUIS ARNOLD, Fulton, Multnomah county, or at tannery, 1 mile south of Fulton. Address, Portland P. O.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS ARE MAKING MORE MONEY AT work for us than at anything else. Particulars and Morocco Mounted Outfit free. Holiday goods sell at sight. Agents are in every county. Write for terms. Don't delay. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GRAND INVOICE OF THE SEASON'S NOVELties in millinery, at BANCROFT & CO.'S, 84 First.

AGENTS WANTED TO DRAW A NEW AND improved map of Portland. Call at once. HALL, MORGAN & MCCOY, Fourth st., Portland, Or.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MARK TWAIN'S NEW book, Huckleberry Finn. Tom Sawyer Detective and other stories. Just published. For terms, address, quickly, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED TO DRAW A NEW AND improved map of Portland. Call at once. HALL, MORGAN & MCCOY, Fourth st., Portland, Or.

GIRLS WANTED at 20 TACKS COMPANY, 81 MRS. PLATO, Dekum Block.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE man to keep a country hotel or boarding house; can furnish good references. Address M. O. J., this office.

AN EXPERIENCED THOROUGH SHIRT AND garment woman wants to take work by the day; woman's room. Address M. O. J., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS ACCOUNTANT or assistant; entry clerk, salesman or traveling; is bonded; best of references given. Address SITUATION, care Oregonian office.

GIRLS WANTED at MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum Block.

LOST.

LOST—VERY SMALL BLACK AND TAN TERrier dog; answers to name of Jack. Return to 170 Front st. and receive reward.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. HARRY LANE—OFFICE, STROWBRIDGE building, cor. First and Alder sts.

WM. H. LEIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Office, Coffard & Fry's livery stable, cor. Fifth and Taylor. Tel. 150.

DR. G. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence, 259 Yamhill street. Office, Holman block.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

EXCELLENT HOME, BOARD AND COMFORT for gentlemen; fitted rooms with fire, bath; reasonable rates. 300 Third st., cor. Yamhill.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AT POPULAR PRICES

The Young People's Association

Taylor St. M. E. Church.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16th.

Instrumental and vocal concert of the Young People's Association, assisted by Prof. Hurt, Prof. Hall, Prof. Ady and other good talent. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Sherman, Gay & Co.'s, Morrison st., and at the door. Doors open at 7:30; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

JAMES GLEASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTHWEST corner of First and Morrison streets, Room 4, over D. L. Stone's jewelry store. 6dim

TO LET—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, also single rooms, 153 Fifth st., cor. Fifth and Alder.

FOR RENT (FEAL) FURNISHED ROOM for lady or gent. 74 Fifth st., bet. Davis and Ash.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for rent; also a large room for parties to sleep. 111 Yamhill st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN DESIRABLE location, cheap. Inquire at 1st st., cor. Clark.

HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT SUITE with all the modern improvements, suitable for one or two gentlemen who will appreciate a pleasant home; also a nicely furnished front room; reference exchanged. 305 Ash st., cor. Harrison.

FOR RENT—SUNNY FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; also two nice side rooms; one of each can be rented to first-class parties. The house now has water on every floor; to be painted in part; is newly repaired throughout. 113 Ninth st., bet. Davis and Everett.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD; ALSO TWO large front rooms, suitable for gentlemen or light housekeeping. 75 Clarke st.

SOUTH OF PARK—FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED complete, $4 and $5 per month; also unfurnished rooms, $3 per month. Inquire of janitress, 109 Park st., cor. Columbia.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT FOR HOUSEkeeping, at 107 Sixth st., between Yamhill and Taylor.

THE RAYMOND HOUSE—68 FIRST STREET, corner of Oak—Is the best 25 cent house in the city. Rooms clean and neat. Table unsurpassed in Portland. Only one block from the cars.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms at different prices in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY CO., 58 Sixth st.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete, also unfurnished rooms; can be had single or en suite. 87 First st.

FOR RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FLOOR FIRST door, for gentlemen only. Also large basement room, suitable for a laundry. Inquire at 87 Second st., between Washington and Stark.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS WITH free use of bath at 301 Yamhill st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—Gas, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 94 Morrison st., corner Park.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for one or more gentlemen; with fire; bath and other conveniences; price moderate. Inquire 240 Yamhill st.

TO LET AND HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT; location first class. Inquire of MARTIN WINCH, foot of Ash st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE on one lot; rent low to a tenant who will occupy premises for a long time. Apply at 51 Second st., or Hall, 241 Yamhill st.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE ROOM HOUSE ON Main, near Third; in first-class repair and low for the right party. Apply to BYRNES, HOPE & DAVIS, 124 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE, $10. INQUIRE OF H. H. BERN, at Wass, Fargo & Co.'s.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMS, 39 MAIN STREET, near Front. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH, modern improvements, 256 E. st. Also 1 of 5 unfurnished rooms.

HOUSE TO RENT—309 SECOND, BET. CLAY and Columbia sts.; 7 rooms with all improvements. J. BLOOD, 105 Eighth st., corner Morrison.

FOR SALE

PIANO FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LEFFINGWELL GRAND piano, in perfect order, for sale at a bargain. Inquire 250 N. Fourth st., to-day or Saturday.

A PARLOR MANTEL AND GRATE COMPLETE FOR sale cheap. 130 DE BLOIS st., between 1st and 2d.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF MACHINists' tools, consisting of stock and dies, reamers, taps, also a 20-inch swing gauge lathe, all in first-class order. Will be sold cheap. Call on or address MRS. W. H. RHODES, Santa Cruz, California, or W. Flinn, Portland, Or.

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address H. care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A PRICE LESS THAN ITS value, 1700 acres of prairie and improved. Inquire of H. MOORES, Salem.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF VERY RICH LAND in cultivation, with new house and main sewer. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser. Apply at once to owner, on premises, or of Hotchkin & Green, 80 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY, 100 acres in cultivation, balance timber; 8 miles from Portland, 40 acres of fine bottom land, 20 acres near Hillsboro station; one of the best farms in Oregon; also small and large farms and stock ranches in different parts of Oregon and Washington Territory. GILCHRIST & CO., 91 and 93 Sixth st., Portland, Or.

A GOOD AND CHEAP HOUSE IN EAST ADDITION, on Hassalo st., between 12th and 13th, for sale by owner. Apply on premises, or address box 1, Portland, Or.

FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms: 5 acres, 5 miles, all under fence, 3 in bearing fruit, good house, barn, etc., $1,000; 10 acres, 5 miles, 7 in bearing fruit, good house, barn, etc., $1,500

MOTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN C. M. STEVENS.

GILMAN & CO.

...ocers and Commission Merchants,
42 FIRST ST. BET. PINE AND ASH.
...ise, horses, cattle buggies, etc. Regular ...
...esdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
SALOON FURNITURE!

...nstructed to sell at auction, on the premises
...211 First st., at the Chicago
Exchange,
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 6th,
At 10 A. M.

...ire Elegant Furniture & Fittings,
Comprising in part:
...rant Tables, 11 Pair Pool Table, 10 Ash Bar
...d Chairs, 1 Lay, 1 Hall ng Stove, 1 Ice Chest
...e Wash Bar Counter, 2 Box Stoves, 1 Ice Chest
...Ornaments, Pictures, Deer Horns, Easels,
...ties, Champagne Cider, Port, Sherry Whis
...kies, Brandies, Wines, Gin, Whiskey, Ale,
...ers, English Ale and Porter, Angelica
...ass Pitchers, Syrup and Pendant Lamps, Mir
...rniture and Chairs by the dozen, Show Case
...rest class safes in
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CREIGHTON & CO,
ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
...ark and First sts., Portland, Or.
...n sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

All the New
...ttings
...AT—
AYER'S
BOOK
Store,
...S. [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

...L MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & Ma...
...porter of and dealer in tropical and domestic
...dried and canned fruits nuts figs dates and
...Fish Oysters Game Guinnants of Oregon and
...n produce solicited
...HN & BRO 110 FRONT STREET, PAR...
...ON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERS AND ...
...al stores 1 N Front st Portland Or.
...N & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
...rchants, Front 110 N. Portland, Or
...BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION MER...
...t and Produce Dealer 11 Front Street
...OL, YOUNG & CO SHIP PROVERS AND
...mission Merchants Agents for San Jose
...and Fruit Packing Co Agents for Ash
...P WEST— [illegible] MILLER, W H WEST
...Insurance Agent and daily pre...
...[illegible] Washington and Stark
...N CHURCH & CO SHIPPING AND COM...
...sion Merchants [illegible] ladies—wheat, flour sa...
...ain bags, etc., N W cor Front and Ash sts.
...d Or

...NY LUBRICATING COMPOUND
...INDER CYLINDER LUBRICATING OIL.
...M & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND P...
...ent st. Portland, Or sole agents. These lubr...
...ts largely used San Francisco throughout
...in the Pacific Coast, Australia &c. They
...unsurpassed in efficiency and economy

...ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.
...M & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND P...
...t st. Portland Or sole agents for Wilkes'
...and Lake Boat Engines, Stationary engines for
...ts.

...& WOODWORKING MACHINERY.
...M & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND P...
...t st. Portland Or Iron and Woodworking
...ery.

...ILL AND FEED MILL MACHINERY.
...MULLACK—SAW MAKER ALL KINDS
...saws repaired. Oregon Chisel Teeth inserted in
...saws. 84 Second st. Portland Or.
...K. BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY,
...Front and Ash sts. Farm and mill machinery.
...Front and Ash sts. Portland Or.

...WAGNER & CO FLOURING MILLS EX...
...gents Atlantic Engines mill machinery.
...Front street, Portland, Or.

...H DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS ROCKERS
...Stoves, Hollow Ware, Tinware, Rubber Hose
...Belting, Pumps, Lamps and Chimneys, Sash
...Schuyler Wagons, Etc. Portland, Or.

...E BURRELL & CO WHOLESALE FARM
...machinery, all leaders in agricultural imple...
...farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages
...Write us about our engines, saw mills and
...machinery a specialty. Rubber and leather
...belting. 33

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
...Special Attention Given to City Work.
...Office on the Block, 3rd and Oak sts.
...PORTLAND, OREGON.

...F. ROSS ... W. LEPPER, C. E.
...Late Professors in favorite College Pearls
...HAWGOOD & LUPPER,
...CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.
...Room 11, Dabbe Building, Washington St.,
...between First and Front, Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

...N C. ELWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COM...
...Portland, Or.
...ST & MACLAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS
...Commission Merchants, 51 and 53 Front st.,
...Portland, Or.
...HAMILTON & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS
...and Commission Merchants, 106 and 108 Front st.,
...between Washington and Stark, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

...EKLER & CO WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
...Front st. Portland Or.
...N & CO AGENCY FOR WILMERDING
...Co 46 Front st. Portland, Or.

MINING MACHINERY.

...& LACY MILL RAILWAY & MI...
...plete supply assortment of North Pacific
...PORTLAND SODA WORKS.
...THROP & STURGIS—SODA AND MI...
...Washington and Ankeny sts.
...& Portland Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

...H. LOEWE & CO. 75 SECOND ST. WASHINGTON and
...Western & Alder sts. Portland, Oregon. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

...NNEKI BROS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS
...in High Grade Cigars and Tobaccos, 104 Front st. Portland, Oregon
...San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

...E. DAVIS & CO ESTABLISHED 1865
...Portland Or.

SHOE CASES.

...BERNSTEIN & CO MANUFACTURERS
...Commercial Portland, Oregon. Orders solicited.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

...KLE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS
...Front st., Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1881

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.)

Daily, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, per week	25
Daily, per year	11 00
Sunday, per year	1 00
Weekly, per year	1 00
Weekly, per year	2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included. 20c per week.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Name of Month	Highest Temp'r for 24 Hours	Lowest Temp'r for 24 Hours	PORTLAND Mean Temp'r for Day	Dept. from Mean Temp'r since 1st day of month	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity each Hour	State of Weather
5 A. M.	30.25	-0	41		SW	00	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.08	0.	4		W	00	Clear
9 P. M.			40		SE	1	Clear
Mean	30.1	-01	40		S	00	Clear
Total	30.13	-0.	2.		NW	00	Clear

Maximum thermometer 41

For New Hoe Perfecting Press

...publication daily at 4 P. M. sharp and on Wednesday Thursdays at 6 P. M. Our country friends and ...ublic generally are always welcome

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

...& Co. sell this morning at 10 the fine family ...ottages of Chicago Exchange.

PERSONAL.

...Miss Morris has gone to Cove, Union county, ...Oregonian's stay in that locality.

...C. Percival and W. B. Andrews, of ...Idaho, were in the city on Thursday.

...E. Street, commission merchant, of Vancouver, ...in the city in the interest of his business.

...Miss McLeod of Dilley is pursuing her ...at St. Helen's hall this winter, while a ...her sister, Mrs. Nelson W. Dreham.

...Mr. James F. Powell is now visiting her ...in Albany, where she will remain several ...She will soon accompany her husband on ...extended trip east.

...C. Barry, editor of the *Riverside Patch*, ...published at Alkali, Wasco county, is ...He says the people of that burgh de...change its name and, figuratively speaking, ...the dust of Alkali off their feet.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

...Medford last night, to arrive here this ...(George H. Shambrook, of San ...

WEIR

...election is over Cleveland is elected and the ...ready for business again.

THE LA CAMAS WATER POWER.

...surveys are complete and we are now giving ...water and franchises as premiums to men of ...and enterprise who come to us to engage in manufactures. We welcome those who use but one horse power and can accommodate those who desire to use a thousand. Our terms are positively unequalled in all respects, and the advantages we give if themselves will become a handsome profit on all who buy real estate of us. For pamphlets, maps, etc., address
H. L. KUHLMAN, General Agent.

...Lake Route is the shortest line from St. ...Minneapolis to the New Orleans Exposition ...for the round trip now on sale at Ash street ...the Willamette. A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent ...H. HOYT, General Agent.

...Pacific, Oregon Short Line and ...Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'ds.
Through transcontinental line. No more than one change between Portland and the Atlantic coast. ...Missouri & St. Paul R. R. Runs the finest dining ...sleeping cars in the world. Emigrant passengers ...rates to all points in the United States. For ...all information, Ticket Agent O. R. & N. Co. at the foot Ash street wharf.
H. DUNIWAY, General Agent, Ash st. wharf, Portland, Or.

...Alaky's Refreshment Parlors
...Are located deliveries of the season. Lunch from ...ALBERT M. Dinner a la carte from 12 to 2 P. M. ...Open eastern and Southern to and from Portland ...open Oysters Choicest candies in the city.

Christmas Presents.
...Don't forget will accept orders for ...at its elegant free hand ...at Portland ...Christmas presents.

...Hall and Bar. The ...Hall over the ...Lobby of the City Stable. Open ...and Stark sts. Telephone No. 22.

...Music, Wholesale and Retail, ...Sheet Music, Wiley B. Allen's, 138 Third st.

...Mr. Mercier, teacher of Violin, Piano, Guitar ...Concerts' drug store. Music furnished.

...THE OPERA take lunch at the Grand Cafe ...Best meals in every particular.

...Partitions taken for all the principal ...Richard Dekum & Co.

...Ankeny & Frazier's stables have been removed ...Taylor sts.

...Lunch 12 to 2, and supper 5 to 10 P. M. at the Cafe ...the Cathedral.

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...Brother starting flank operations, now ...

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...Morrison's SEWING MACHINE STORE, 105 Third ...Portland, Or.—General agent for the two ...Office invoked Monday morning. Chinaman ...who had been displaying $100 greenbacks, ...without furnishing a reasonable explanation for ...their possession, was arrested and locked up on ...the charge of having committed the robbery. ...Whether a clear case of proof can be made ...against him is not at present known.

...that he should keep in line with the respectable ...sentiment of the country. He did his ...work well and thoroughly. At the last meeting of ...Mr. Blaine to this city it was thought that a ...reception to be given him by the clergy would be ...beneficial. Rev. Mr. Laurie, that some one did ...suggest the idea to Mr. McMurdy but, at last ...accounts, he took sole charge of the matter. The ...National committee knew nothing about the affair ...until the arrangements were under way. It had been arranged with Dr. Pegg, a leading Methodist, of the *Christian Advocate*, to deliver the main address of the occasion. He had prepared a speech, but after the ministers had

...SORE RESTRAINING REMOVED.—Judge Smith ...yesterday modified the restraining order in the case of Augusta Oakley vs. J. L. Oakley, so as to allow Mr. Oakley to take their child out on Sundays during the continuance of the suit from 9 to 6 P. M., on the condition that he is taken to no saloon or other improper place, and also allowing him to see the boy at his residence on Wednesday evenings and also to allow Mr. Oakley to remove his trunk, etc., to his own lodgings.

...ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—The fifth anniversary of the organization of Bethel Home lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., of the world, occurs next Wednesday. On that occasion there is to be a literary and musical entertainment, at the bethel, corner of Third and D streets. New stage scenery and drop curtain have been prepared, and a drama will be presented by juvenile members of the lodge.

...NEARING COMPLETION.—It is expected the Oregon Pacific railroad will be completed and the first through train made about the 15th inst. The track laying is about completed and the bridges are now causing the delay. There are about 400 men employed surfacing as fast as the track is laid. General Manager Wm. H. Hogg is at the front pushing forward the work with all possible speed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

...MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT LAST EVENING.—Last evening a most enjoyable entertainment and supper was given at the Y. M. C. A. by the ladies' auxiliary committee. The entertainment was opened by a piano solo by Rev. S. H. Lee, followed by "Welcome To-night" by a male quartet the consisting of Messrs. Ford, Milham, Lee and Kirkland. Mr. F. D. Steel gave a recitation "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse," which was followed by a duet "When the Mists Have Cleared Away" by Misses Myrtle Jones and Lilla Smith, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Frost. The quartette beautifully rendered the "Soldier's Farewell." Next came "Polly Popkins and Penny Pompkins," a recitation by Misses Eva Smith and Nettie Kirkland. A reading by Mr. Steel and the connect musical selection "Cousin Jedediah" completed the programme. All the ladies and gentlemen taking part acquitted themselves with great credit. The male quartette were especially to be complimented. Mr. Steel was in good voice and gave his selections as usual in fine style. The little girls were warmly encored in their recitations were among the most enjoyable features of the entertainment. The closing humorous selection was given with spirit and captivated the audience. At the close supper was served in the chapel. Next Monday evening the Y. M. C. A. orchestra, assisted by Mme. (ex) Lord Bell, performer upon the harp of much renown, will give a concert.

...SOME RASCAL'S DOINGS.—The horse and buggy that were found early Thursday morning by Policeman Collins hitched on the corner of First and Pine streets where they had been standing all night, belonged to W. S. Sibson, and was duly called for by him at the livery stable yesterday. He had left the outfit standing in front of his store during the afternoon, and first missed it when he started for supper. He supposed that some of his intimate friends had taken it for a joke, and when he made inquiries he was met with laughter, which confirmed that opinion in his mind. So he went home, not worrying any about the matter, for he supposed the horse would be well taken care of and returned the next day. He now knows that it was some rascal who took the horse, bringing it back to the corner of First and Pine some hours after, for the animal had every appearance of having been driven hard for some time.

...THE CHAPMAN BRIBERY CASE.—The case of the State vs. J. A. Chapman, indicted for bribery, came up for hearing in the state circuit court yesterday on a demurrer to the complaint. District Attorney Gearin appeared for the state and M. J. Mulkey for the defendant. The principal points alleged in the demurrer are that the indictment charges two crimes, and in two forms, and that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, in that it is not alleged that it became the duty of the mayor to appoint a chief of police or that it would become his duty to appoint such an officer after his election. It also alleges that section 613 of the statutes is defective and that defendant cannot be indicted under that section for accepting a bribe or promise of a bribe for making an appointment, as the word "appointment" is not mentioned in that section. The argument occupied about two hours and at its conclusion the matter was taken under advisement.

...THIEVES CAUGHT BY CHANCE.—A gentleman who takes an interest in such matters has been ranking in juries concerning the bed of New York claims lately discovered at Shoalwater bay. He thought it impossible that they should have been there always, and not be discovered before. He has ascertained that the experiment of planting eastern oysters was tried at Shoalwater bay some years since, but on its being found that they did not grow fast enough there they were taken up. These claims probably started from spat or spawn which came over on the shells of the oysters from the east. Efforts are made to introduce oysters everywhere but the modest clam is neglected. It can boast of being a head and shoulders ahead of the oyster, and manages to get there, Fin, all the same. A clam bank, stocked with these New York clams, is a better thing to draw on than an oyster bed any day in the week.

...STREET INJUNCTION CASES.—There appears to be some prospect of a settlement of the trouble about the improvement of Jefferson, Ninth and Eleventh streets being arrived at some time in the near future. The taking of testimony in the Jefferson street injunction case will be completed to-day before R. P. McKee, referee. City Attorney R. M. Dement appears in the referee's court for the city and J. C. Moreland appears for the kickers. Major A. P. Sears will testify in the similar cases pending in regard to Ninth and Eleventh streets at once, as he leaves immediately for New York, where he will take steamer en route for Peru to be employed on a railroad where he was engaged before coming to Oregon. These street cases, like all cases in equity, have consumed much time, as all the evidence taken before the referee has to be committed to writing.

...CAPSIZED OUT OVER NIGHT.—People arriving at the east-side landing of the Jefferson street ferry early yesterday morning were surprised to see a man camping there alone in his wagon. He resides a short distance out in the country and the evening before, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to drive across the river at the foot of Jefferson street. The ferry-boat fortunately arrived in time to save him and his team from a watery grave, and the outfit was taken across to the east side and put up for the night, the fellow's money being taken care of by the ferry man. The lone camper woke up in the middle of the night, but not being able to tell where he was concluded that he wouldn't go home all morning. He had better keep sober next time he comes to town.

...INDICTED PUNISH.—The grand jury returned six indictments yesterday. They were "John Doe" and were all for Charles Jones who started in to burgle the town on the wholesale plan. He had nothing mean in his nature and was determined to serve all our citizens alike. He was caught out in his prime on his first half-dozen burglaries. The six indictments were for breaking into and stealing from the residences of the following persons: Alexander Dunbar's, Mr. Morden's on November 15, at Mr. Beck's on the 16th, Mrs. Levy's and H. Reinhart's on the 23d and A. W. H. Mitchell's on the 24th of November. It is probable that Mr. Jones will take a long vacation now.

...WEARS OF WEDDED LIFE.—Michael Shrydecker has commenced a suit in the state circuit court to obtain a divorce from his wife, Vania Shrydecker, on the ground of wilful desertion. The parties were married twenty two years ago at Bolweiler, canton Soultz, in upper Alsatia, and time of the Blue Alsatian mountains struck out into the wide world, and found rest for their wandering feet in Oregon. They used to cultivate flowers, but living and working among the beautiful things of nature did not seem to cultivate harmony between them, and now, after twice seven years of wedded life they no longer desire to be man and wife.

...ROBBERY OF A FARMER'S HOUSE.—A few days ago the house of a farmer named Blanchard, who lives on the Tualhuli tract north of Vancouver, was entered through a window while the family was away, and about $400 in gold backs were stolen. The loss was discovered on the return of the family, and the fact of the police invoked. Monday morning a Chinaman, who had been displaying $100 greenbacks, without furnishing a reasonable explanation for their possession, was arrested and locked up on the charge of having committed the robbery. Whether a clear case of proof can be made against him is not at present known.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

...Suffering with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

...THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington street, next to ... Oysters in every style.

...Dr. Sperry, the Agents in Portland for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 214 First street. Sold by druggists.

...Wiley B. Allen's, 138 Third st.

...Mr. Mercier, teacher of Violin, Piano, Guitar ... Concerts' drug store. Music furnished.

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...BURNETT'S COCOAINE ... Vegetable and Healthful ... Use the ... Cocoaine ... Burnett's Flavoring Extracts ...

...Advice to Mothers ... Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be ... for children teething. It soothes the child, ... softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, ... is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents ...

...BURNETT'S COCOAINE ... Vegetable and Healthful ... Use the ... Cocoaine ... Burnett's Flavoring Extracts ...

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...Dr. Sperry, the Agents in Portland for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 214 First street. Sold by druggists.

...Wiley B. Allen's, 138 Third st.

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...Everybody takes coffee at H. Greene's Bon Ton coffee ... and check restaurant, 3 North Front.

...Best carriages from Mr. Corbett's for 50 ... made to suit from L. L. Wagoner, Portland.

...Upper laying and repairing house furnishing ... Sperry's factory, 214 First street. ... Sperry's Sons for ... Orders may be left with G. Shindler & Co., ... Powers & Co.

...Morrison's SEWING MACHINE STORE, 105 Third ... Portland, Or.—General agent for the two ... Office invoked Monday morning. Chinaman ... who had been displaying $100 greenbacks, ... without furnishing a reasonable explanation for ... their possession, was arrested and locked up on ... the charge of having committed the robbery. ... Whether a clear case of proof can be made ... against him is not at present known.

ALL

[illegible] Edgar A. Guest in Boston Herald

There never was a more popular young physician than Dr Trethekar His manners were the perfection of the sympathetic his tact and his judgment were only equaled by his devotion and skill his personal magnetism was immense and the cures he wrought were marvelous

[illegible] eager in the pursuit of his science many bright families welcomed him a likely to have a newer knowledge than the long practiced physician who had carried them through their infantile and young troubles just setting up for themselves chose him as likely to go along the road with themselves to the end The event certainly justified their choice and report of the young doctor's ability went along the country side and even extended to the next large city so that not infrequently he was called in consultation there with physicians of longer and wider repute than his own His diagnosis of a case was so swift and sure that people used to say that Dr Trethekar could tell you what ailed you by looking at you and many a good woman averred that she was more benefited by his touch upon the pulse than by another doctor's prescription Very possible she was for Dr Trethekar gave very little medicine the case was extreme in which he sent much custom to the druggist. He carried about with him many big certain medicaments that he was wont to administer apparently potent and made up under his own formula From a pocket liquid case filled with small phials he measured out a drop if by any accident a portion of another drop left the phial the glass had to be rinsed and the single drop tried again to this drop a half glass of sweetened water being added the patient was allowed a teaspoonful of the result once in six hours if working It was generally understood that this liquid was something of Dr Trethekar's own importation difficult to obtain and enormous in cost, and the gratitude his patients felt for the kindness of his thus procuring and keeping on hand what they could hardly have procured for themselves was something excited only by the rapidity with which they picked up health and strength under its effect Another of the remarkable things he was fond of administering was a tiny pill that if it was not known and that he from mid number of his [illegible] morning and night after certain other directions about exercise that if the patient felt too much bracing for the second day's treatment a pause in the left that the number was to be lessened until lowered to three two and then omitted for three days until cure was effected If these and the liquid did not work in such cases the professional thing for Dr Trethekar to do to his mind was to call in consultation another physician and bring a case or two in that he would be glad to have the benefit of his opinion

He was within a couple of hundred miles of Waukesha when he encountered Alvin the facts—in old classmate whom he had not met for years and of course they exchanged would be glad to see him the first topic was both the young Wisconsin and Dr Trethekar's

Well I think I'll call you Fred it [illegible] I found that all [illegible] sprightly in your condition And look I find [illegible] sound and quiet Now let me tell you I have a cure for you Yes you can go through the spring Plain medicine but old women's notions suppose you try them Now let me tell you Fred that there's a person at the next town sort of [illegible] quick of our shire I [illegible] get [illegible] opinion she [illegible] dispute but tell this to you, she ordered me

Nonsense Alvin

No nonsense you'll at Bold face She ordered me she cured [illegible] and I make a comfortable fortune doing it she has some wonderful nostrum and for all I know it [illegible] graft

Natural [illegible] Pshaw He [illegible] made such fools and [illegible] for

Well now look here Trethekar Seriously you that you [illegible] Why not give quackery a hand [illegible] don't make you any worse than you are

Can't make it any worse than I am answered the doctor gloomily

Then you get off it for a season and get a Mrs Taylor's and see what she can do If she can't help you I'll say so If she can you don't care where cure comes from only so it is cure Rather do the old fashioned way a good allopathic coat than by the use of an old woman no matter

And the end was that Dr Trethekar got out at Traverse and sought Mrs Taylor at once

It was a comfortable matronly person he found but he wanted [illegible] second glance he thought and with [illegible] detailed his symptoms and dwelt on them just as I and as often [illegible] patient with [illegible] patients for doing And when he paused I think I can help you was the low reply If you will implicitly obey my instructions for three months I can help you I will not undertake it without your promise

The doctor thought a moment, and felt that he was really willing to promise anything And he did

In the first place, then I find [illegible] you are not to eat without eating because you have no appetite remember On rising in the morning drink a glass of cold water, not iced Have a good breakfast you know best what that is to you Next [illegible] or ten but still if you like No smoking, no gum more no cut tobacco no strychnia dark ness, the day no morphine nor [illegible] for meals during the night [illegible] cold in the forenoon I wish you to [illegible] rare steak [illegible] with milk on one [illegible] the cost I [illegible] with a [illegible] cup of a rong coffee [illegible] on the [illegible] day, with [illegible] milk At 4 you will [illegible] plants [illegible] tea [illegible] At 5 [illegible] another glass of milk or [illegible] a buggy [illegible] whatever you did not take in the morning [illegible] plain but [illegible] supper at 6 and be [illegible] and [illegible] bedtime another glass of milk [illegible] you wake in the night, have some milk standing by and drink but you won't wake None of your food should [illegible] you will take [illegible] medicine than some which I will give you Can you remember all this

I should think so

Then repeat it

He was humiliated but he did so

Now to-day I want you to walk

Well it's all I can do to drag one foot after the other

I want you to walk a quarter of a mile and back she said not heeding his interruption and do that every day for a week On next week make it half a mile, the next week a whole mile. Keep that up for three weeks and then double your portion, tal you can do 10 miles a day with ease

I never can in the world

Do as I say, if you please Before starting on your walk take a tepid sponge bath, and on returning from your walk rub yourself down with a flannel mitten—I will give you one, then go to bed entirely undressed for a couple of hours and rub yourself with a coarse towel Go to bed every night at 10 and stay in bed 10 hours You are not to read a book or look at a newspaper for three months

Impossible

Perfectly possible You have no idea how well the world will get on without your help in such case You are to be a strolling [illegible] for the benefit of your constitution [illegible] portion of the [illegible] boundary wall for [illegible] months

Only of this northern [illegible] conditions to the Kizil Kum desert [illegible] into the Khanate over the Dabbit Kutchar pass 8000 feet high

On arriving we found one of our new world tenderfoots behind all [illegible] bluff hardy old fellow [illegible] Afghanistan and [illegible] seem now to [illegible] their way to meet us [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] governor of the district to [illegible] officer sent from the [illegible] mounted [illegible] with [illegible] turbans of [illegible] white one [illegible] saltans [illegible] in a [illegible] of [illegible] gold The first formality [illegible] the [illegible] well [illegible] the governor and [illegible] Abramoff [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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eases of the Sexual Organs.
ntee to cure any form of disease of the
nor private disease, if the patient will
e an expert in the treatment of dis-
and derangement of the sexual
both male and female including all
ulorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness,
ness Vitality. Nearly two hundred
diseases spring from either directly or indi-
e derangement of the sexual system,
bject is neglected by a majority of the
ion.
ted by any form of sexual disease or
delay in calling upon the proper phy-
from a sense of modesty and consc-
omance and permit those diseases to
ress down and the hope of future
ted, until death becomes a welcome
ge. Many there are of this unfortu-
arry them out of their miserable ex-
ting strictly confidential under all cir-
ces, and perfectly restored.
chitis Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases,
Sidney Complaint, and all diseases of
Stomach and Bladder, he can cure
they are curable, and if not, he will
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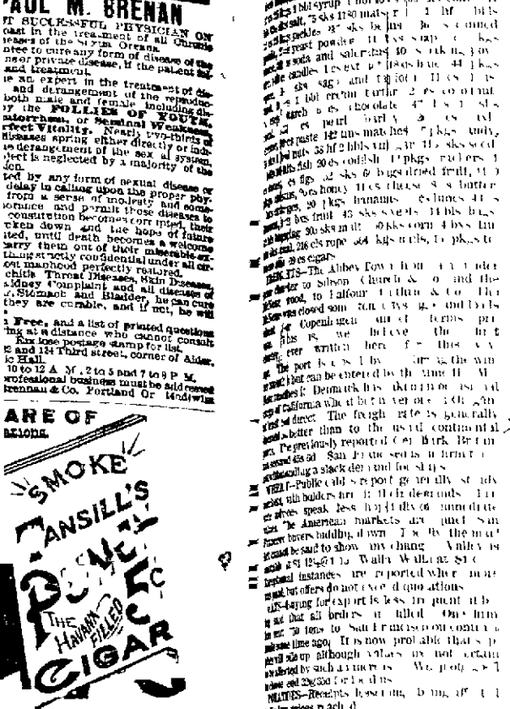

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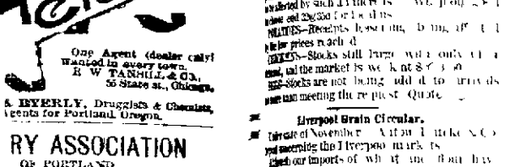
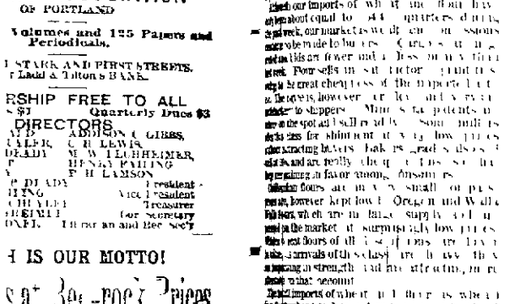


RIS EXPOSITION, 1878.



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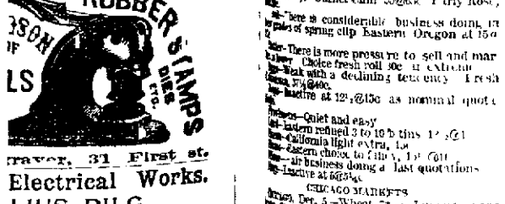

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] Dec 8
[illegible] receipts include 4 sacks [illegible] 1 sack feed, 10 cs sundries, 15 cs [illegible] 1 sack [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls flour, 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs bran, 150 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs bran, 150 lbs shorts, 1,300 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs bran, 150 lbs shorts, 1,300 lbs wheat, 500 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs bran, 150 lbs shorts, 1,300 lbs wheat, 500 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs bran, 150 lbs shorts, 1,300 lbs wheat, 500 lbs chop, 40 lbs bagging, 30 qr sacks, 10 bbls [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs bran, 150 lbs shorts, 1,300 lbs wheat, 500 lbs chop, 40 lbs bagging, 30 qr sacks, 10 bbls flour, 1,000 lbs [illegible] 1 sack potatoes, 98 bbls 300 lbs oil, 940 lbs bacon, 150 lbs lard, 1,300 lbs hay, 250 lbs bran, 150 lbs shorts, 1,300 lbs wheat, 500 lbs chop, 40 lbs bagging, 30 qr sacks, 10 bbls flour, 1,000 lbs hides, 41 pkg

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 6 1884

CHURCH NOTICES

[illegible] Rev [illegible] Sunday at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Mission Sunday school at 2 30 P M Young Men's Christian Association Sunday at 7 30 P M Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 30 P M

First Methodist [illegible] Rev J H Wythe pastor Services morning 10 30 evening 7 30 Sunday school at 12 30 P M Class meeting Tuesday at 7 30 P M Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 P M Seats free and all welcome

St Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church [illegible] Sunday services morning 11 evening 7 30 Sunday school at 2 30 P M Rev [illegible] rector

Central Presbyterian church Durant and Jefferson streets [illegible] Rev [illegible] Pastor Services [illegible] A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school at 12 M Young People's Association meets Monday evening at 7 30 P M Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 P M Seats free and all welcome

Taylor M E church [illegible] Rev [illegible] Pastor Services [illegible] A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school at 2 30 P M Class meeting Tuesday evening at 7 30 P M Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 P M Seats free and all welcome

First Congregational church corner Fourth and Jefferson streets Service to-morrow at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Preaching by the pastor Rev A J Gibbons Subject "The Ministry of Nature" Sunday school at 12 30 M Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Tuesday evening at 7 30 Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 Seats free and all welcome

Plymouth Congregational church corner Fourth and Salmon streets Divine service at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Pastor in charge will preach Sunday morning and evening Sunday school at 12 30 P M Young People's Association meets Monday evening at 7 30 Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 All are invited to attend

Seventh Day Adventist church corner Fourth and Salmon streets Preaching by Elder [illegible] at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school at 10 A M Young People's Society meets Sunday evening at 6 30 Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 30 All welcome

Services at the First Baptist church corner of Seventh and Yamhill streets Preaching at the usual hours 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 12 30 P M Young People's Society meets Monday evening at 7 30 Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 Seats free and all welcome

Grace M E church corner Fourth and Salmon streets Rev [illegible] Pastor Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 12 30 P M Class meeting Tuesday evening at 7 30 Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 Seats free and all welcome

Taylor-street M E church corner Taylor and Sixth streets Rev [illegible] Pastor Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 2 30 P M Class meeting Tuesday evening at 7 30 Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 Seats free and all welcome

St Mary's Cathedral corner Fifth and Stark streets Rev [illegible] Pastor Low mass at 7 A M High mass at 10 30 A M Vespers and benediction at 7 30 P M Sunday school at 2 30 P M Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 30 Seats free and all welcome

First Presbyterian church corner Fourth and Jefferson streets Rev [illegible] Pastor Services to-morrow at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Preaching by the pastor Rev A J Gibbons Subject "The Ministry of Nature" Sunday school at 12 30 M Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Tuesday evening at 7 30 Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30 Seats free and all welcome

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Zion Church of the Evangelical Association corner of Sixth and Yamhill streets Preaching by the pastor Rev C [illegible] at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 10 A M Young People's Society meets Monday evening at 7 30 Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 30 All welcome

Services at the First Baptist church corner of Seventh and G streets Tomorrow at the usual hours 11 A M and 7 30 P M Preaching by the pastor Rev C H Hobart Theme morning "A Sermon to the Children" Evening "Saul Blinded" Sunday school at 12 30 o'clock A cordial invitation is extended to all

M E church Rev S P Wilson pastor—Quarterly conference Saturday evening Sunday Love feast at 10 A M Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of members into the church morning service prayer meeting at 3 P M regular service at 7 P M Dr J W Hill of Portland will preach the quarterly sermon Rev [illegible] Presiding Elder will be present at the quarterly conference and preach Sunday evening Sunday school at 12 30

THE EAST SIDE.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.

At the regular meeting of Pioneer Engine Co last evening the following business was transacted A committee was appointed to draft an amendment to the city charter in regard to the organization of a board of fire delegates. The following committee was appointed to arrange for the annual ball of the company on New Year's eve C O Blakely, W W Masters, E C Wheeler, J T Stewart and J B. Pape. The committee on badges were directed to procure fifty badges for the use of the company. Routine business occupied the residue of the session

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, G. A. R.

Sumner post No 12 G A R, held their annual election of officers last evening with the following result Post commander, E Martin senior vice commander, T C Smith, junior vice commander, W L Smith, quartermaster, J G Ross surgeon, Dr W W Royal, chaplain, P D Neer, officer of the day, W Mokarland, officer of the guard, Charles Lauters trustees, J E Mayo, I N Sanders and T C Smith, delegates to department encampment, J F Mayo I N Sanders and P E Neal; alternates, E J Searle, T C Smith and S R Harrington, J S Mayo was appointed adjutant. The regular night of installation occurring on New Year's it will probably be postponed until another date, and it is intended to have a camp-fire on the occasion

ELECTION OF OFFICERS A O U W

The semi-annual election of officers of Fidelity lodge No 4, A O U W, occurred last night and resulted as follows M W, A Pocock foreman, H H Whipple overseer, John Gwilt guide, J Masters receiver G E Nottage financier, Ed Brandan recorder, J B Pape master watchman, Wm Cummins outside watchman, Wm. Halfpenny examining physician, Dr G E Nottage trustee, J F Boynton A H McEwan succeeds to the chair of the P M W The regular time of installation occurring on New Year's night, a dispensation will be asked to defer the installation until the second Thursday in January.

CONTRACTOR TURNS UP MISSING

A Mr Kent, who contracts with Atkinson & Wakefield to build the elevator sidewalks around the Cully brick, and also to put in the two main doorways, has turned up missing, leaving his contract unfinished and sundry creditors in the lurch He had completed the sidewalk and made sufficient headway with the doors to enable him to draw his pay in full, between $800 and $900 and then left for parts unknown His lumber bill, due H A Hogue & Co was $195 He gave a check for this amount but it was found that he had only $100 on deposit so that Hogue is out and injured $45 besides having to complete the contract before he can collect the $150 Besides Hogue, the firm who furnished the hardware and the men who worked for him mourn his premature departure

NOTES.

The quarterly conference of the M E church occurs this evening The revival meetings at that church will continue for the present.

Another full house greeted the stereoppican entertainment last evening

Berpeach's hall is to be enlarged and improved by moving the stage to the opposite end, and adding back the stairway to the frame addition at the rear.

Detroit *Post* It will be a hard winter Upon the backs of most of the late arrivals in Washington the moss is an inch thick.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The Yakima *Herald* is not dead, but sleeps A slight fall of snow at Spokane Falls on Monday

A large bull was killed in Klickitat valley last week

An omnibus line has been established at Tacoma

Sumner King county, has a public library and reading room

Spokane Falls has a Y M C A and a Woman's Christian Union

Thursday was the maximum of the high tides of the season on Puget sound

The new opera house at Seattle was dedicated on Monday evening by the Seattle Lyceum Company

The Spokane Falls board of trade has expended $5000 during the past year in repairing roads ending thence

A flood in Indian creek near Seattle was caused by a jam of logs in the creek, which gave way, sweeping away a number of bridges

The Methodist church in the east has appointed $150,000 for the building and establishing of an institution of learning, to be located on Puget sound—as to what point, has not yet been determined

During the past four years the mails carried weekly on the Port Townsend-Neah Bay route have increased from 150 to 500 and 800 pounds No better showing is needed to indicate the growth of the country

The entries at the government land office in Walla Walla last month were few and far between, but many proofs were taken, showing that there is still money in circulation The receipts Monday aggregated $4,300.

Some scalawag put cayenne pepper on one of the heating furnaces under the M E church in Walla Walla last Wednesday evening, during the meeting of the Lyceum, and the whole audience were "stirred" With fits of coughing and sneezing to such an extent that the meeting broke up

According to the report of the health officer for Walla Walla, for the three months ending November 30, 1884, there were twenty-one deaths and twenty-six births, and twenty seven cases of contagious diseases, of which seven were pneumonia and two diphtheria

The county seats of the seven new counties in Dakota territory created by the last legislature, over which there were spirited contests at the late election, are as follows Aberdeen, Austin, Austin Adams, Bismarck, Douglass, Oakingan, Franklin, Ainsworth Kittitas, Ellensburg Lincoln Sprague, Shaks, Mount Vernon

Over in Pleasant valley, Klickitat county, has been one of the finest falls for grass and seeding in the settlers have ever had Some are at out through with their plowing and some have got tired waiting or wonder to sow and gone to seeding, and some will risk their chances on crops, which now look very thrift and nice

Sheriff Wise, of Klickitat county says that the new price of grain has had no effect on the views of farmers, and that there is already as much land plowed as was turned over by the 1st of April last season, and a large amount of fall grain put in Everything except prices is in most encouraging shape for the farmers

J W McCarty, of Sumner gathered an immense crop of hops this season, consisting of eight wagon loads, which he picked and brought them in to the yards, for free lunch and often feet wide at the base, and covered them with dirt By careful measurement one patch of vines, containing one and a quarter acres yielded forty-one tons and a little over 60 pounds Many of them would scarcely go a half bushel in size

Writing from Estes to Walla Walla parties a correspondent says "At present all of the grain used on this flat has to be packed at the cost of 6 cents per sack, or go to Snake river where it costs the producer no less than 4 cents per sack to deliver there and then it takes 2 months, as the case may be, ere it is received, subjecting the owner to loss through inclement weather and spring freshets There are in this immediate vicinity over 17,000 acres of full wheat all in excellent condition

Thursday news reached Seattle of the accidental killing of Henry Brinkoff, near Dungeness, Wash county, on Sunday last The particulars, as near as could be learned, of the sad affair are as follows Henry Brinkoff, a young man 28 years of age, who has a father and brothers in Nebraska, came to Seattle from San Jose, Cal., two or three months ago, and put up at the New England hotel He was visiting a friend on Sunday, when a limb from a falling tree struck him, breaking his back and one of his arms

In carrying the gospel among the people in the outlying settled districts of Washington territory is not unattended with hardships Rev C H Reed, appointed by the M E Conference to Little Rock, Columbia River conference, writes—heading his letter "A jeep from one to the other"—as follows We left Columbus, W T, and had hard time to get here We found two members, and some good ones in the country There was no parsonage, so I went to work and got a lot that went to the sawmill and got lumber, hen went and got shingles at 1 built the house To-morrow we will move into it.

Writing of the Big Bend country a correspondent says "The small amount of scab land in the Big Bend country renders it possible to make a desirable settlement in the most of it The soil is all good, and very little waste land in and around it There are no intervening rock breaks to be found, and in time the whole area will doubtless be one continuous wheat field, just as is to be seen about Weston, Oregon Population and good roads to reach it is all that is wanting to make it a thickly settled country For instance it has settled up very rapidly Lake Kittitas, there is as yet no outlet for it, but boats can be put on the Columbia river at a much less cost than a railroad would be built through it By that means the greater portion of the Big Bend can be reached by placing a boat above Priest rapids Then a road running around the big bend could accommodate the whole country, by making landings at different accessible points One boat above and one below Priest rapids could do business for several years.

Regarding the attempt to burn the buildings on the Indian reservation, near Tacoma, an account of which was given in THE OREGONIAN last week, a Tacoma paper says It appears that there were five boys implicated in the plot, and their reason for setting fire to the buildings was to secure a "long vacation" Upon discovering who they were, Mr Reis, the agent, locked them up and prepared to mete out condign punishment upon them Their parents came to town and consulted lawyers, and found out that under the territorial laws it was a hanging offense, and so they returned justly alarmed to sue for mercy, thinking that Mr Reis had the same power On Monday, all the Indians on the reservation turned out to hear judgment pronounced Mr Reis showed to them the enormity of the offense, read to them the law on the subject, and told them what an improper return it was for all the government was doing for them, and at last called each of the conspirators before him and sentenced them to wear a ball and chain and to hard labor for nine months The entire assembly stood listened with breathless expectancy, trembling lest their children and relatives should be hung, or expecting nothing less Upon hearing how light the sentence was many of them were overcome with joy, and the head chiefs arose and made impressive speeches, thanking Mr Reis for his lenity, and promising that the offence should never be committed again

LOGGERS DOING

The Oracle says the railroad machine clogs

The new flouring mill at Union is ready for operation

Joseph Union county, holds a ripple of excitement last week, caused by the horsetrack experiment of William Feener and Miss Addie Hume

A regular stream of immigrants continue to settle in Grande Ronde and other valleys of Union county At the present rate of increase, Union will soon be the second county in population in the state.

One day recently Happy Jack, of Union, made an attempt to commit suicide He went in Mr Berna's house, and, getting an old butcher-knife, succeeded in making a gash from ear to ear but, owing to the dullness of the weapon, did not reach the jugular vein This is the third effort Jack has made at self-destruction A year or so ago Judge Craig happened to see him trying to break in his skull with a wood rocker He had attempted to discharge it in his head, but the old thing was "out of gear" and would not work, so he turned to the often pot of smashing out his addled brains

WESTWARD OVER OREGON

Scarlet fever is prevalent at North Yamhill

The Indian boys at Forest Grove are going into the brass band business.

A squabble over the county seat in Yamhill county will probably be the next excitement in that part of the state

In Polk county there are about seventy men who pay $100 or over in taxes, only twelve of whom pay more than $200, six over $300, three over $400, and two over $500, the heaviest being J E Davidson, who is burdened to the amount of $621 81. This does not include the railroads.

M L L Selig, one of the proprietors of the Albany woolen mills, has returned from a trip to the east, where he purchased a large stock of goods for the spring trade.

A tornado *type-devil*, me with a serious and painful accident about half-past 2 Thursday afternoon He was standing near the small job press, when a sheet of paper caught in the cog wheel He attempted to pull it out, when his foot slipped and the fingers of his right hand were drawn between the cogs and fearfully mangled

Seven Rivers and Coos Bay are now over the county, except in Coos, Lane county, this week and numerous heavy grades of logs were unscrambled Stripping of the hills continues, boots and stockings, he stationed himself in the middle of the road, trying in every conceivable manner Then some of the citizens thought a stop should be put to such conduct, and attempted to arrest him but it took about a dozen men, one then only after a long run through fields and over hills

R Portland of Scio, Linn county, writes as follows "Time flies! It is more than thirty-four years since I last read to an audience by the former of THE OREGONIAN, on the corner, at Oregon City, and I have been a constant subscriber and reader of the paper since the first number was issued It has become now an absolute necessity to me How many of its earliest subscribers are still its patrons?"

ALBANY NOTES

ALBANY Dec 5

Mr A B Paxton will leave on a few days to visit the exposition at New Orleans

Mrs George Waggoner of Corvallis has been in the city several days visiting friends

Dr D M James and wife have returned from southern Oregon, and will reside in this city

Miss Alice Hay of Harrisburg, who has been visiting friends here for some time, has returned home.

Deputy Sheriff James Charlton has gone to Prineville to care for his sick brother, who is lying there dangerously ill

Mrs N J. Houston and Mrs. Thomas Monteith and daughter, who have been on an extended visit east, have returned home

Mr J F Backensto has received his carpet will take extra pains to propagate them They will be placed in the post at his residence on Seventh street

Mr Lonbner, proprietor of the Villard house at Baker, passed through the city last Tuesday, on the way home from the mountains, where he has been for several weeks for the benefit of his health, which was much improved

This is the fifth day of December and there has scarcely been enough frost to kill tomatoes in the open grounds, but enough to kill tomato plants, both of which are growing in Albany gardens But wonders of rare fall he this month, and but few days of the month can fall at all

Last Tuesday evening Putnam No 2 Buckenzie, J F Hall, W C Twombley, C H Montague, J F Burkhart, A A Parker, J C Dicker, W B Scott, Joseph Webber, S Knox, P P Burkhart, A A Gordon and George Hochstedler, of Oregon encampment No 3, I O O F of this city, went to Harrisburg to assist Harrisburg encampment No 8 in initiating eight new members A delegation of eight was also over from Brownsville, who, with others present, swelled the entire number to about sixty A splendid supper was furnished all visiting brethren, and the visitors from this city speak in the highest praise of the many courtesies shown and the most excellent treatment they received from all

THE SHORT LINE EXPRESS

The recent decision of the local courts permitting Wells, Fargo & Co to operate over that territory hitherto operate exclusively by the Northern Pacific Express company, is only the advent of a big revolution in the express business of the coast, and as stated, the Northern Pacific Express company has just completed arrangements with the Pacific Express company whereby the former will receive all the latter's eastern transfer at Umatilla Junction, by way of the Oregon Short Line Further, these two companies will operate jointly between Umatilla Junction and San Francisco establishing joint offices at all points including Portland and San Francisco This gives the Portland merchants the choice of three express companies, and Wells, Fargo & Co have now to compete with two Express companies, operating over an immense territory, as follows The Northern Pacific Express Company operates over the Northern Pacific, Oregon Railway and Navigation, St Paul and Northern Pacific, Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain, Fargo and Southwestern, Jamestown and Northern, Little Falls and Dakota, Rocky Mountain railroad of Montana, Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills, Oh ya an and Chehalis Valley, Helena and Jefferson Counties, Columbia and Palouse, Medicine Stage and Forwarding Company to the Black Hills Pacific Coast Steam ship Company

The Pacific Express Company operates over the following routes The entire Wabash system, Peoria Decatur and Evansville, Indianapolis and Bensonville, Han nibal and St. Joseph, Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and Southern, Texas Pacific, Texas Pacific and International, Fort Worth and Denver City, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, St Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Denver and South Park, Denver and New Orleans, Salt Lake and Western, St Joe and Western, Utah Central, Oregon Short Line

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE VALLEY

Thursday was a busy day for the secretary of the Oregon Immigration Board Among the goodly number of immigrants by the steamer Oregon, were eleven persons, nine of them heads of families, who during the day visited the headquarters of the board. They were people of means, sufficient to purchase land or already cultivated farms They came from Santa Cruz, Cal., to which place they had moved from Michigan, two years ago They had become reasonably dissatisfied with the outlook there and proposed to locate in this state. Mr Carlisle furnished them with information regarding farming lands in different parts of the valley, and this morning, three of the party, and the prospectors for quite a colony to come—twenty-three families—go to Eugene City, thence to Corvallis, with the full intention of locating at once. Two others go to Lebanon by the same train, to look for a location for themselves and families, and the other six go direct to Corvallis and Independence.

These new-comers report that there is every evidence of quite an exodus from California this winter and next spring, and that most of those proposing to change will come to this state Most of those at board headquarters yesterday were men under 40 years of age, and all of them practical farmers During their stay in the city yesterday they were furnished with all the information possible, and in all other ways aided and made welcome and at home Any person having land to sell in eastern or western Oregon will do well to leave a minute of it with the secretary of the board, who will place it on his record as an aid in helping him direct emigrants to locations.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 5 —Steamer Columbia sailed at 9 A. M. with the following passengers

D S Vernon	R Hamilton
J Smith	J T Thompson
C M Russell	G Gregory
D C Tullis	J W Shapes
I S Rosenbaum	Mrs C A Newell
Mrs E Grudwight	Mrs Hooke
Miss Chrieter	Mrs Hunt
Mrs C Collins	Mrs C O'Rourke
Mrs J M Frederick	Miss M A Broderick
H Balgut	J K Kaufman
I M Flye	S W Garrison
J C Shepard	N B um
L H Torre ler	A L. Houseman
H Miller	Miss J Meier
Miss R Wright	Mrs Browning
L Hisler	J Allen & wife
B A Johnson	Mrs Strong
Miss Bosch	J A Byers
J Jones	T Corbett & wife
F Bordish	T Burns
J Hughes	Miss F Williams
Mrs M Gill	Captain Simpson
Tsung Sun	Two U S officers and 32 men

ASTORIA ITEMS

A baby show, at which 50 little darlings competed for prizes, was the principal attraction of a Methodist church entertainment at Astoria Thursday evening. The prize donated by Carl Adler—a handsome silver set—was awarded to little Minnie Crow, a tiny golden-haired miss aged 22 months The 8-months-old son of Mr and Mrs C Brown took the prize—a huge pyramid cake—for the best-behaved baby

On the next steamer out goes Captain R G Shaw and the detachment under his command that has been garrisoning Fort Canby for the past few months On the next steamer in comes Captain Akers with a detachment of Co I from the Presidio to take the place of the out-going battalion.

L F Selig met with a very severe accident yesterday afternoon In trying to get a sheet of paper from between the cog wheels of a press his fingers were caught, and before the press could be stopped three fingers on the right hand were so badly crushed that they had to be amputated between the first and second joints.

Druggists in malarial districts say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so much the standard remedy for female weaknesses as quinine is for fever and chill and fever.

ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

The Intense Rivalry of the Twin City of the Upper Mississippi

[illegible] New York Tel

Almost everybody has seen pictures of manufacturing towns which is bound to spring up sweeping away cities which are not situated where water and railroads, but to secure the finest development of manufacturing industries in the northwestern unspent St Paul and Minneapolis The traveler of Chicago and St Louis knows well enough the marvelous changes that have been wrought in those cities by the competition which is going on between the two cities, and is familiar with the fact that the millionaire will stretch a point to have his well under way before the land boom reaches between those two neighboring cities So close together that their interests seem bound, they have been struggling to outstrip each other ever since the two first located and neither of them is to grow beyond the slightest appearance of jealousy over the rival The land monopolizers in Minneapolis will tell you that St Paul is dead, and the St Paul people declare that the whole of Minneapolis has fallen upon money lending the former city, which professes to have confidence on the whole concern Ask anybody in Minneapolis how much is that St Paul manages to exist, and you will be told that it is simply because the trade of Minneapolis passes through the other city All though the two cities intervene between these two powerful centers of the north, the most profound ignorance of each place concerning, what passes in the other that seems to prevail Ask to observe Speak to a Minneapolis citizen of a well known member of the opposition community and he will stare incredulously at you, which says very plainly that until now he has never heard the name It is immense Just now there is an angry discussion going on through the newspapers of the two cities as to which place has the largest number of school children To read the long editorials solemnly written on this topic one would think the fate of nations hung upon the decision Only two points with pride to be that each city contains the most rum The answer is that the man who compiled the census had eminent gifts as a writer of fiction, but small regard for the undress d truth So it goes all the time and if either city could absolutely prove that it had outgrown its neighbor by a thousand souls, there would be a condition of simply bentific joy in that particular quarter

But the rivalry between the place man and its production of many things which are mainly beneficial to the entire Wheatgrowing, lumbering and flouring mill machinery is what is known the world over as the staples of the Minneapolis manufacturing interests, and the latter is the largest city in the world in the production of these articles Minneapolis has a population of 200,000 people will confess in the proportion the well keeping, the wrongdoings and the meanness which are to be found in human nature but will compare with any other form of government on the face of the earth Loud applause Now, it is a fact out of that we statement the south, the intelligence the substance, the business, public and every resource of the pride of Massachusetts and the free north and this fact compels us we are all enlisted for a war Cheers.

This is no sectional strife for those who are deeply interested in it than you and I, if the were possible We propose, and we have entered on to go to the extent, not only of our constitutional power in legislation, but of our political press in building up the institutions of education, of freedom of manufacture, of commerce and trade The men who hold this faith, be friends of the south and not men who will put her on the back and encourage her in every act of wrong doing and barbarism, and will undertake to keep her in the paths of rectitude and decency Cause [Applause] The people of the northern states and New England alone, the men who agree in politics with you and with me, have contributed more for the education and charity and moral instruction in the south than all the white denominations south of Mason and Dixon's line Great applause] The American Missionary society, to what future is scarcely able to raise [laughter] one million more in a year to build up and benefit people in the southern states than all the democrats in the country It is able—it is worse—it is scandalous to say we are any of us understanding a sectional strife, or that we are actuated by hostility to the people of the south [Cheers] Even in the papers just before I was taken ill the two very worthy gentlemen, Colonel Lodman and Dr Clarke [laughter], quite in public speech that they could not explain my support of Blaine, that they thought I had changed my opinion respecting him The opinion I expressed of him is one I have constantly expressed in public [Applause] Two years ago in the senate, in presenting a measure to change the succession of presidents in case of any casualty arising, I then took occasion to review the character of the whole of the men who had filled the office from Washington down, and to point out who would fill it fairly if there was such an occurrence. I had occasion then to speak of Mr Blaine, when no one expected he would be nominated for the presidency at this time I spoke of him then in terms of eulogy and honor, which nothing in his campaign has satisfied [Applause.

Now, I hope you will not think me egotistical if I speak a word or two about myself It is of very little importance what these gentlemen say, but it is of some importance whether the person honored in 1880 by the republicans of Massachusetts is good enough to wield the power which they confer upon him I affirm that, if anything I have done during my humble term of public service shall be remembered ten years after I am gone, it will be the measures which were for the benefit of the south [Applause] I have tried to do my duty as well as I could in regard to matters of legislation, as I believe every other Massachusetts republican has done to the things I have given the hardest work to are such as were for the benefit of the section [Cheers] The speaker alluded to several of the measures in which he had been interested, among which were the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands to the public schools, and a measure to rebuild the old colleges of William and Mary in Virginia, the College of Louisiana and South Carolina, so named [illegible] Board said I may perhaps be allowed to allude to one other measure not without interest, to the gentlemen around me Before the adoption of the constitution of the United States, the people of the new southern settlements charged that it was the purpose of the New England people to give away their rights at the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to drive the trade to New England. Washington told the people it was an unfortunate charge, but at a later day the charge was made against John Quincy Adams. A few years ago the mouth of the Mississippi was obstructed by a bar of sand, so that vessels drawing more than twelve feet could only go out at certain times. Captain Eads, who had solved the problem of the great bridge across the river at St. Louis, conceived a scheme for making a channel to the sea. This came before the committee I was on, but the majority said the scheme was impracticable We gave him a hearing, and at the next meeting he was told that the board had decided against him He left the room almost heart-broken, and I followed him out and told him I thought his plan was possible, but we could not spend $20,000,000 in my opinion, in face of the great engineering authorities but I advised him to draw up a bill authorizing payment for results as achieved This was done, and now vessels of thirty feet draught can go to sea. [Loud cheers] When such charges are made, I think you have a right to know that the prosperity of the south be in some measure due to the return and the vote of the Massachusetts representatives (Applause) I am willing to submit these charges of Colonel Codman and Dr Clarke to my motives and political conduct to any southern senator they may select. (Renewed applause.)

My friends, our southern policy is very simple We propose to resist murder and fraud, the trampling of votes in the dust and the overthrow of the ballot, just as we should if these things were done in Massachusetts Our citizens by and out love of country know no state lines. We desire to give our brethren there the things to which we owe our own prosperity and honor If education has been bad for us, then we are wrong to take it there and so with ever thing else that has been good to us, and the mugwumps of Massachusetts are right. (Loud laughter and applause) Fellow-citizens, I trust that you, the representatives of the old county of Norfolk, the county of Fisher Ames and John Quincy Adams, do not propose to abandon this conflict by reason of a single rebuff. (Loud and continued applause).

The largest steam dredge in the world has just been completed, and will be used on Sacramento and San Joaquin swamp lands. This monster, which is modeled after the dredges used by Dis Lesseps on the Panama canal, will cut out a channel and build a levee at the same time It is called the Thor, is 100 feet long and sixty-one feet wide, and has forty-three buckets with a capacity of one and a half cubic yards each, which can be filled and emptied fourteen times per minute.

SENATOR HOAR ON THE SOUTH

The Old Issue Still Paramount—What the North Has Done for the Southern States

At a meeting of the Norfolk club in Boston on November 28, John W Chapleir, of Brookline presided and speeches were made by the Hon George F Hoar, Mr Halsey J Boardman of Boston the Hon Frederick H Ely of Dedham and the Hon Warren F Locke of Norwood Senator Hoar's remarks were as follows

Mr President It gives me a great pleasure to meet one or two disappointments, to have the pleasure to meet these representatives of the ancient and historic county of Norfolk. I know of no one very much of the excellent men upon which the people of that county gave in the late campaign [Applause] I am afraid, Mr President, that I am rather an unsafe person to invite to the dinner table [Laughter] for I take things seriously, and I have little tendency to harmonize, which is not always an harmony with harmonies like this Now, we have not any regrets for the course we took in the late campaign [Loud Applause] In the next place, there is nothing in a majority of a few thousand in four or five-and-twenty great northern states which is to drive the republicans of Massachusetts from their principles or from their guns [Applause and cheers] Good, good Another thing, I think we would rather be in the minority with the men who stood for our candidate, and with our candidate, than in the majority with the men who voted against him or the candidate they voted for [Cheers]

Principles and purposes which make us [illegible] were not formed yesterday, and I am not to be all abandoned to-morrow [Applause] The thirty-six eventful years since the name and conscience of Massachusetts joined issue with the white concord of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South in great and safe [illegible] though men may babble, great deeds cannot die They survive men as a tree to his own valet That's not because heroism will not bear fruit even in private life, but because the valet can't take for the mind on its clothes, and not for the mind or the man [laughter and applause] It is equally true that the history of no commonwealth is heroic in the eyes of its neighbors Rome was no lighter But to you and to the history of the commonwealth of Massachusetts from its foundation is as a sacred pledge to perseverance in the principles of the republican part [Cheers] We have now little to differ between fundamental principles differ as words is no two forms of civilization They have different sense [illegible] when the south pushed John Adams from power one of those principles most perished the republic itself cannot endure The other the second principle most perished and bitterness that will go ringing down the ages A knave, a liar, and an enemy of his reunited country, drove the last nail in his own political coffin, and proved to the satisfaction of all candid men that, in addition to his other vices, he is a hypocrite of the deepest dye [illegible] Is punishable in any man, it is execrable in a public man This miscreant fills all the requisites of his character as reviler and perverter of our section as fully revealed To thank God more than ever that this wretched corruptionist and dishonest demagogue was not made president of the United States.

HENDRICKS PULLED CLEVELAND THROUGH.

New York Sun

But are the friends of Hendricks right when they say that if Hendricks had not been nominated for vice president New York would have gone republican instead of democratic? Probably they are right It is well known that Hendricks's long born the admired personal friend of Mr John Kelly probably his nomination was more instrumental in changing Tammany half hearted indignant resistance to Cleveland's nomination into determined and successful support of the ticket than anything else the convention could have done The question now is will the head of the incoming administration recognize this fact? It will be a most interesting study, and possibly much political instruction may flow therefrom.

IS IT THE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY, OR A NEW ONE?

Boston Herald.

It will be an initial, but very important success for the new president, if he shall form a cabinet to represent the future of the party, rather than the past As the democratic party could not have elected as president a representative of the old regime, so it cannot now secure the confidence of the country and perpetuate its tenure of power by subjecting the new administration to Bourbon influences. If Mr Cleveland shall prove to have force and courage enough to get the party in congress to do something it will achieve a notable triumph. The new administration will be a success if it shall carry out in good faith the provisions of the civil service reform law, and extend it to other offices to which it is applicable. Success will be promoted by making such political appointments as shall be necessary from among the best representatives of the party, making success to party fitness the test instead of mere service to party

SOMEBODY MUST BEGIN.

New York Herald.

Some correspondents write us who are apparently afraid that Cleveland is going to be a very good president, and is going to take no notice of his duties under the law than of the appetites of certain so-called democrats who are more anxious about plunder than about principles But if we are to have the offices separated from party politics—it is evident that somebody must begin. The democratic party of "New ways" are in power and will fill the places with democrats, and civil service shall begin when the republicans come in next time. The republicans the next time, as any other time, will say "We shall put in republicans and the democrats begin it." And so we could go on, and our politics would get down to the state that our parties would be like the orders in the middle ages, which fought only for the possession of each other's baggage. What sort shall make the honorable record in our history of beginning this great reform? It ought to be the democratic party, and, considering the Cleveland's history, we believe it will be the democratic party, and the democratic party at this time

VOL. XXI.

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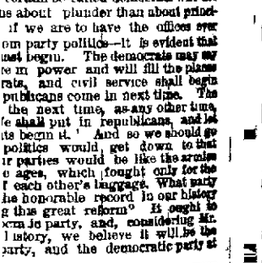

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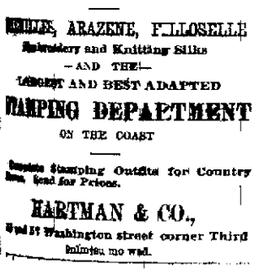

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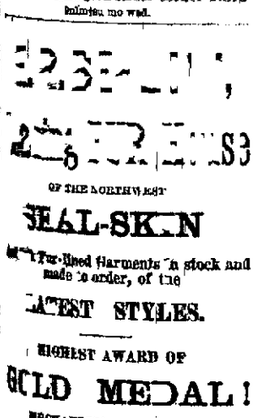

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ODD-HOUR SPINNINGS.

In the country districts, this is the busiest time of the school and church festival. A mercenary spirit must, presided over by the young ladies chaperoned by the mothers in Israel, is common enough in the churches, such as manifesting the utmost exchequer skill is about the only way in which the hard dollars can be wheedled out of the great throng of Onward Christian soldiers. But if the festivals the young men, to whom we refer, would go on wallowing in beer and billiards, and never imagine that this is an organization to commune with Nature, to let a politician against them. In this view of the case the church festival is all right and proper. Numberless people should think, but principally because the sacred function of holding tea-drinkings and bazaars—in which young men remarking that a tee could wade through the cream without wetting its throat. Another will hide the cake is cut up rather small as if the woman at the butcher knife was trying to get one raisin into two pieces. Then some old gray beard who never looks to ward a church, except at meal time, will fret and worry, because the coffee is not strong enough to stop a funeral.

The principal explanation of this is that the young fellows of the church are not running a free lunch, nor operating a festival for the certainty profits of ice cream and cake business. They propose to clean up with many dollars ahead. And when we remember that a large percentage of this profit will be invested in red shirts for Hot Point bathers, they compel us to about the catholicity of drinkables is out of place. But there is another and a pleasanter picture of the church festival. The artistic hall, or church decorated by the study of the arch tecture of the interior—the shaping this or that material to hide defects or to enhance its virtues—the study to bring harmony and association of color and form all of which makes a pretty picture. And it would be exceedingly difficult to watch all this to [illegible] the flutter of feminine forces to see the creation of soft white things and the gesticulation of pretty hands that are guiding stronger and harder ones, and not feel that human nature is here woven into the green and gray full beauty, like hand-tinted hopes, little romances that can never come to pass, and finally drift away towards the shoreless sea of the Impossible. Innocent little romances, most of them perhaps here and there one with a spice of the wicked in it.

In the conversation intercourse of life, ease depends on letting the tongue run the gauntlet of association, a propos of knitting a fascinator or breaking a platter, apropos of a sudden bath or a contagious fire, apropos of the last new play at the theater or the president's message. Good humored nonsense is an essential in any companionship. Even intellectually stilted people like it, while people with the plain, every-day interests of life in view, stilted talk is supremely stupid. Gray thoughts may intrude in the best regulated families. But spare us the infliction of high-strung talk in a rickety tenement. Some people suppose that because the minister is supposed to be intellectual, that he desires to be crammed conundrally with stilted talk. Clergymen greatly complain of this treatment and justly too. Generally the sentiment is ten-penny deep, but quite-mounted. The true way to enjoy life is to see common things commonly. With as little impunity you can overdo the moral and mental, as the physical laws. Genuine stories and comics are scarce. There are amateurs enough. They always outdo the egotistical, the cold, calculating philosophy of the real critic.

We should be glad to see three or three hundred young men in this city, and half as many in the city over the river, that it does not add to the good reputation every young man ought to strive to have, and keep, to be seen lounging about street corners, at the side-door of saloons, in and about livery stables and such places, throughout the entire day and evening on Sundays. It is but a slight step from that to the condition of the chronic loafer and constitutional bummer. A young man may have good clothes, sport a red necktie, have his hair oiled and parted down on his brow in "lady-killers", hold a switch cane, and, for all this, be a loafer, or rapidly degenerate into a loafer. It is likely that most of these young men, to whom we refer, would instantly resent the application of loafer, and, if asked why they lounged about the street corners, or the other places we have noted, would answer that they chose to be independent of the restraints of home or mother and father, of the usages of society. They not propose to be "tied to mother's apron string." Now it is a private opinion of ours, that when a boy in his teens get to the point where the customs and usages of good society, to say nothing of the deference to parents' wishes up-felt as a restraint, he is but one remove—and that a very brief one—from the genuine loafer. His good clothes, or the fact that he belongs to a highly respectable family, will not save him in the eyes and the thoughts of decent, order-loving people. When the merchant wants a clerk or the professional man a secretary, these young men who are showing their independence, will not be sought after. Their rejection will be on the ground that, young men who pay so little respect to parents, or to the requirements of good society, cannot be trusted as business men. We are not saying that all these young men ought to go to church or Sunday school, though that would be a good choice, but they ought to be able to find pleasure and entertainment in a book or paper at home during Sunday. A good deal of knowledge that will come into play in later years, may be gained out of fifty-two days' reading each year. After loafing about the street all day, and you have gone to bed, just figure up the gain in it. Be perfectly honest with yourself, and in the computation.

There are perhaps few regular church-goers who have not been greatly troubled by the performance of a neighbor who assists on playing in the musical services, with a most wonderful piano-forte key, but a detestable disregard for both time and tune. It might happen that this neighbor was a person of culture and education, but the evidence is plain enough that she is decidedly a zero as to the quality of voice, which is fearfully shrill, very high and generally attenuated. She insists on exercising it independently of the other worshippers. It is an attempt at singing that would kill a cat, and one of those persons of irrepressible vocal piety will never, under any the best-intentioned efforts of a fellow-[illegible]. It is [illegible] persecution, and inflicts a hell torture. A voice like this is something between a tin flute and a melancholy tom-cat, and ranges like a rabbit file.

Such persons are very [illegible] some. Of course the usher cannot tap her on the shoulder and say, "Madam, your vocal ability is not commensurate with your religious sincerity, I am sure." Nor can the pastor rise up and say, "Will the choir sing something pitched in the key of the shrill sister."

It is sorry [illegible] to learn that there is no [illegible] of character more necessary to a successful career of more productive of comfort and satisfaction than the courage which calmly, intelligently confronts and disposes of the disagreeable things of this life. John Merritt of Mt. Carmel, California, exhibits this sort of courage, and in a rare degree. Sir Iles is the calkbrose because he refuses to proclaim himself the husband of Mollie Knox. Of all the unpalatable and horribly disagreeable things of life, perhaps the worst is a superfluous and unwelcome husband. Instructions in this line are not [illegible] in the curriculum of any college, and Mollie knew with [illegible] that the most unselfish [illegible] could not be considered with the best practitioner in that line. She was sure that the most unselfish [illegible] would not be [illegible] with the [illegible] of Mollie Knox. Mollie knew [illegible] from every bush will spring [illegible] and who, in the [illegible] will have weighty grappling hook, will [illegible] the first good looking man who [illegible] lost of them would rather be [illegible] and married than [illegible] one of [illegible].

Accidents and incidents seem to run in spells. The fact has attracted the attention of men of a speculative turn of mind, and has resulted in a mass of statistics and [illegible] on the subject. If there is anything of coincidence in all this, it is that both accidents and incidents are more apt to happen numbers at a time—or during a "run," than singly. To-morrow morning Tom Jones will strike Sam Patch, and before night there will be a dozen or more fistacuffs in town. Just now the postmasters complain that letters and packages are put into the boxes with out an address or [illegible] stamp. After a while this will change, and while the stamps and the address will be supplied, a great many people will learn their letters instead. Exercising the application, it is found that the same sort of accident will seem to have a run for a while, then change to something else. During the hunting season last spring, "look him for a deer" was the regular weekly chronicle of some of our interior exchanges. It is estimated that at least twenty men were mistaken for some wild animal and shot—many of them fatally—by their hunting companions during the past year. Over on the Sound there has been an epidemic of [illegible] breaking and tumbling from scaffolding. A dozen such accidents have happened there within a month. In Eastern Oregon it is being run over by wagons, or being pitched out of overturned vehicles. We have a list of thirteen such accidents occurring in that quarter within fifteen days. What laws, if any, control these accidents and incidents is still a matter of doubt, but will probably form a feature of research by those who are deeply interested in knowing the reasons which underlie all things. Once these determining causes are a matter of knowledge the prevention of accidents and incidents will be an easy thing.

Heretofore there has been a sort of tacit understanding among the people of this country that umbrellas are, a sort of common property, that is, they belong to whatever person happened to need them first, or at least got hold of them first. There are a great many selfish people who do not take any stock in this sort of communism and have had their names embla zoned on the insides of the umbrella, generally with "Stolen from" as a prefix, and foolishly imagine that this establishes a claim in perpetuity. The first time they leave their parachute exposed they are indecelved. Somebody has said that every man will steal—that is, acquire an umbrella in a manner that is not an actual purchase. All of us are implicated. Ministers who gather on a wet day, to plan for building up Zion, may choose to leave damp overcoats on seats near the door, but every one of these holy men will take his umbrella to the sea in which he sits, put it on the floor, and quietly lay a boot on the handle. He knows how it is himself. It is safe that there are but two men in Portland who can hold up their heads and solemnly aver that they never got hold of another man's umbrella. It is delightful license, but we learn that a gentleman who misses a $15 silk parachute intends to find the man who took it, and prosecute him. With the arrest of that man charged with stealing an umbrella, the entire population of this city, save the two roofed, and invalids who have been shed long enough to plead the statute of limitations become possible occupants of the prisoner's box in court. The only consolation is that the judge and jury have a full working in the premises.

Every now and then a certain class of magazines have a leisure hour, and the usual product is a paper on American society, or a scheme for erecting an aristocracy. When a paper like that comes from England, it is quite always satirically written, but your American author revels in the faith of the snob. The last one to write up a leisure hour advances the opinion that it will be brought about by evolution, and that when this begins there will be marked physical distinctions. We suppose for instance, that the broad-faced, low browed, large, thick-headed San Francisco man who has by sharpness and cunningness in cutting hogs made a million, will become a new man, physically speaking. His hair will cease to grow low down on his brow, his face will narrow up, his nostrils will become thinner, patrician and [illegible]-like in color, all in accordance with the dominant social and aristocratic aspiration. Likewise, we suppose, a change takes place in his family. The evolution of his daughters will become more marked, and their eyes assume an almond shape. There will be a soft, sentimental languishment in his wife that no one could possibly have detected while she was turning the sausage grinder a while ago. Even this butcher's boy will be affected. You will notice a well-defined [illegible] that never occurred to you when he delivered your breakfast steak. Some trouble is likely to ensue in getting this aristocracy under way. There is so much of the sentimental in the average American that he will need be checked. The supply of dukes, counts and the like will have to be limited for ordinary aristocracy in this country, and the man who toasted Queen Victoria will not [illegible] eligible in point of money to [illegible]. Unless the titles are limited he could be Duke Swift at his pleasure.

Perhaps there is nothing which so distinctly marks the decay in doctrinal theology and belief as is found to exist on the part of [illegible] in the church entertainment. We mean the entertainment which [illegible] the character of concerts, at which the children of the Sunday school and choir [illegible] render music, and other children entertain the audience with recitations—not of hodge, not theological, and in accordance in bad taste in moral and social sense. These concerts generally given once a month, and in the body of the church on Sunday evenings, are in the main all right, whether they are given for the encouragement of the little people or for the purpose of attracting a crowd, ergo a goodly contribution. In the main, we say, they are all right. They are a legitimate product of the times, just as the commercial traveler is a product of the times. The man capable of hurling robust rhetorical flambeaux down the long aisles of a church or lifting sentimental hymns into intellectual altitudes, is simply performing a function proper for him as he is all right as the youth goes today. And so in the piano, this minor vocal and instrumental, these orchestral interludings and recitations, followed by musical selections of delight on the part of the audience in a fair way. But in the hearty, young the world is pulled to the sentiment expressed that is organ and room for [illegible] consideration of a child's work of art, and it is [illegible] that it makes a moral impression upon that child and upon the little [illegible] to recognize that in the plaudits of the people [illegible] gratified. The child becomes a soldier of sentiment. What the little spanker as he or she rejoices will lodge in the heart and mind of the hearer and make a lasting impression. Not many evenings ago, we [illegible] one of these concerts at which recitations which [illegible] and sentiment of a rather offensive [illegible] to good taste and a large class of respectable people. One was a poem, the burden of which was a sneer at the man of wealth because he was worth a million, whereby [illegible] in the mongrel sense because he was [illegible]. According to the sentiment of this poem the rich man, because of his wealth has no chance of being a Christian or being saved while the moneyless man no matter why he is moneyless, or what his character or death is taken by a short line to Abraham's bosom. Even were the relation of the rich man and the moneyless man as morally or socially unwholesome one the entering to such a spirit and saturating a child with that sort of sentiment, is far from right or proper either in a worldly or a religious sense. When it is a fact that the whole thing is a travesty on truth, the evil of it is apparent. It is to teach a child that a man who is rich is the natural enemy of all mankind. The church people who engage in a [illegible] should never think [illegible]. We fail to see what relation the sentiment of this class of recitation has to the worship of the Almighty.

Somebody asks the old, old question how shall we educate our girls? A partial reply is to make them better cooks. There is no a man in the city who does not feel that there is more hope and happiness in the botany of bread making than in that of flowers and plants generally. No husband or father or brother is likely to realize the beauty of a wife or sister's talk about leaves, flowers or grasses when suffering from the cramps and twists of indigestion, originating in underdone pork, or soggy bread. If the mothers of this American Israel would perform a work of real philanthropy, or go down to their graves blessed of all mankind, they will educate their daughters in the higher and more practical knowledge of cooking. The female sex possesses to a high degree the powers of patient combinations, and if the younger portion would give one-quarter of the time they spend in the selection of ribbons or in making red-twisted poodle-dogs and miniature slippers, in learning how to reach a man's heart through his stomach, the salvation of many a household would be assured. No man can resist the fascinations of nice cooking. The [illegible], honorable man places a high and appreciative value upon the fact that his sweetheart or wife can cook an excellent meal as well as play the piano.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Salt Lake Tribune

Telegraphic announcement is made to-day that after December 1 trains will run regularly direct between Omaha and Portland, Oregon, and that the time will be, for a through trip, three days. How that announcement will have the pulses of the old moss backs up under the shadow of Mount Hood bound! They will shake their heads and declare it "[illegible]" that they do not believe it, and will show why it must be impossible. We fancy the reasoning will be about as follows:

"Yer see, Marier, it can't be done yer remember, we was fifty-three days in makin' it from the Missouri to the Rockies, and we had five yoke of the smartest steers ever raised in Missouri. Then we was forty-three days on the way to Soda Springs, and from there on we was seventy-five days, and they was rough ones, yer bet. Marier! Now they talk of makin' it in three days. I won't believe it till I see it. And will make a record of the fact, when he sees a morning paper up only three days from Omaha. His next thought will be "Whar kin we go, Marier? Is there any more places left whar a man kin be quiet.

It is a marvelous thing, to be sure. There are millions of people still alive who in childhood looked upon the depths of Oregon as a place as far removed and as impossible to approach as central Asia itself. Now, over mountain and river, the way is made smooth, and the time is so annihilated that the roar of Niagara is but four days removed from the roar which is made when the Pacific sea comes in from the west and makes their war on Columbia's bar. Fremont is called "The Path Finder," but Fremont was no more the man making this discovery, Lewis and Clarke were given grants of lands and high offices for exploring, in two years and four months what the local drive now does in six days. Surely the cry of "About face, universe! Attention, forward march!" is heard in these modern days as it never was before. There is not a great thing left for mortals to perform except to do their [illegible]. Into the three-score years and ten of modern days the work of more than the men of old performed in centuries is crowded. We compass a continent in a week, and the gorgeous annual scenes of the land are by the locomotive crowded so close together that, watching for them from the train window they move past as in a panorama while we look. We never should forget that no other people ever had possessed such opportunities as do ours that if we let them we fail of making a worthy record, then we are poor material indeed.

Professor Hopkins of Rochester, N. Y., in a Thanksgiving discourse said that the time has come when the man of intelligence, sound moral spirit should "firmly and unflinchingly discourage bad newspapers." On that most good men would agree, but the professor makes his ideas on the subject precise, specific and practical when he adds:

The way for honest and good men to suppress a newspaper nuisance is to withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from it. It would then have to reform or die, and if the result should be the extinction of half the newspapers in the country, the cause of education, morals and religion would be the gainer.

BEGINNING SOUTH WEST

DR. WM. FAIRBROTHER'S OPENING OF AMERICAN HISTORY FOR DECEMBER.

We of the United States are not yet far enough removed from the beginnings of the republic to have national antiquities. Just time enough has run by to separate the leaders and founders from the multitude, and to throw a halo around those who did first things for our young country. Their labors and unselfishness and heroism in planting amongst us such germs of civil liberty as mountains must be to be well seen. In speaking of the springs of American civilization, Emerson says: "Acting on the best motives of life to strangers is often [illegible] than full reckoning. "Acting on the best motives of life to strangers is often [illegible] than full reckoning." "Acting on the best motives of life to strangers is often [illegible] than full reckoning." "Acting on the best motives of life to strangers is often [illegible] than full reckoning."

able to humanity that the means of civilization are so generally accompanied with the means of destruction Yet, as settlements have pressed the frontier westward military occupation and defenses have kept pace, and the bridle path and Indian trail have early become the highways for the supplies of war

In 1826, Mr W H Ashley of St. Louis, who had opened an Indian trade three years before on Green river, and the year before near Salt Lake, took out a six-pound cannon to the latter post This is supposed to be the first ever taken over into the great basin Wagons soon followed In 1830, Messrs Smith, Jackson & Sublette, for traders, left St Louis with wagons which were taken as far as the trappers grand rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains "This is the first time that wagons ever went to the Rocky Mountains, and the ease and safety with which it was done proved the facility of communicating overland with the Pacific coast"

PUSHING ON TO OREGON

So rapidly the cannon followed the rifle, and wheels the saddles, and then the locomotive on the Oregon trail

The year 1832 is marked for the frontier annals for several first things. This year the first steamer went past as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Missouri The American Fur company had there a trading post, and this steamer was in their employ and on its first trip carried so far toward their mountain home on the Upper Oregon the two Nez Perces Indians who had come the long trail to St. Louis for the white man's book, to tell them of the white man's God This steamer also carried Catlin, renowned for his Indian portraits and biographies. It will always be regretted that congress, lavish of money in so many ways, did not make the Indian portrait gallery of this historic painter safe against fire Its irreparable loss, however is quite in keeping with the humiliating history of the American Indians About this time Mr Wyeth and company commenced Fort Hall on the Snake or Lewis branch of the Columbia, one hundred miles north of Salt Lake. As a rival in the Indian trade, and to ruin the American enterprise the Hudson's Bay company built Fort Boise, farther down the stream, and where the Boise or Read's river empties into the Snake By underselling and forest plotting they ruined Mr Wyeth and took Fort Hall and held it quite successfully against American immigration as the gateway to Oregon till Dr Whitman opened a highway by it.

"About the time of Wyeth's expedition also took place the earliest emigrations from the United States to the territories of the Columbia for the purpose of settlement, and without any special commercial objects"

The first successful and permanent colony was planted 1824 in the Willamette Valley, and under the religious leading of the Methodists. Two years before that country had begun to be hailed Oregon, and that important name had taken its place in history

OTHER LEADING OUTPOSTS IN THE WEST

Other leading outposts of the coming west were taken in those fruitful years, and growth was marked at many points on the magnificent curve of our border In June 1833, the first Anglo Americans settled Dubuque, and before the year closed the town numbered five hundred It took its name from Julien Dubuque the early proprietor of the "Spanish mines" on the upper Mississippi, included in a tract of 163,000 acres on the west bank of that river, which he obtained from the Indians in 1788, and which was confirmed to him by Baron Carondelet and the seal of the king of Spain in 1796

It was long after this before we in the northwest thought the light of letters and the encroachment of American civilization began to show over our borders on the southwest. The first printing press was set up in New Mexico in 1834 and on the 20th of November in that year the first number of the first newspaper was issued in that territory *El Crepusculo*, and of letter cap size Ceru Martinez, of Taos, proprietor It lived only four weeks American trade especially from St Louis, had now been active many years as far as Santa Fe The newspaper would seem to have been well called *The Dawn* under those dark and illiterate shadows, if one considers how light has flooded that region between 1834 and 1884—a marvelous half century for New Spain

The first goods came overland to New Mexico from Kaskaskia, Illinois in 1804, by Baptiste Peyre Lande in 1812 more came by another company, who were arrested as spies and the goods confiscated In 1822 trade to New Mexico from the Missouri became established In 1824-27 the United states surveyed a route from Fort Osage in Missouri to Taos In 1829 Bent's fort was built on the Arkansas, and in 1832 Bent and St. Vrain, of St. Louis, established themselves as traders at Taos In 1846 the "Adobe Palace" at Santa Fe was said to be the only house in New Mexico that had window glass and on the 18th of August in that year General Kearney took peaceful possession of it and of New Mexico for the United States, and 1 February 9, 1850, the cars of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road entered that city—the oldest on the continent known to Americans.

It was in 1846 that such a beacon light was set up on the northwest coast, and its first printing press was a gift back to America from our Christian missions in the Sandwich Islands —bread cast upon the Pacific waters, and returning after not many days.

In speaking of first things, the little item is sometimes as suggestive as the great in showing beginnings, and in furnishing the waymarks of growth. To the thoughtful, therefore, the fact will be helpful in marking the stages of progress westward, that the first family carriage beyond the Mississippi was that of General William Clark, of the Oregon expedition of Lewis and Clark. He was Indian agent and brigadier general in upper Louisiana, Governor of Missouri territory until it became a state, and afterward superintendent of Indian affairs until he died in 1838 In 1840 that first carriage in Louisiana was sold for a trifle at auction So young are the United States that our antiquities and historical relics are so recent as to be worthless.

THE PLANTING SEASON OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE NORTHWEST

But one more fact will be mentioned as showing the germs and beginnings of the incidental forces that have contributed to the development of the republic and that have marked off the eras of growth in different sections In the very primeval and pre-organic days of Oregon, when the civil state was "without form and void," certain men formed the "Wolf Association," out of which came the first forms of civil government there They also founded a circulating library for the education of the people, and still later the same gentlemen constituted the Oregon Printing association On the 6th of February, 1846, this association published at Oregon City the first newspaper ever issued on the Pacific coast. The printing press had arrived six years before, and had been doing good work It does not seem possible, when we consider the daily and weekly and quarterly publications of Oregon and California, and the scholarly and massive volumes written and published on the western coast, as Bancroft's "Native Races of the Pacific States, five volumes octavo, that it is only thirty-eight years since the first newspaper was issued west of the Rocky mountains. The marvel grows on us as we group the first three newspapers—the first between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains in 1786, the first in New Mexico and our vast new west in 1835, the first beyond the Rocky mountains in 1846. In 1880 Oregon had seventy four periodicals, of which seven were dailies, fifty-nine were weeklies, and six were monthlies, with two unclassed Only the three wheat grains of Cortez can afford an ample illustration of the growth from those three printing presses. His slave had found three kernels in the imported rice, and planted them As the increase we have the 30,000 wheat acres of Dalrymple, the 1,440,000 bushels as the product of the Dr Glen farm in California in one year, the mill power of Minneapolis to manufacture into flour 56,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, the mill power of Minneapolis alone to produce 16,000 barrels of flour a day These germs of the union and this planting season of the republic still continued and with increasing activity furnish a fascinating field for study for the intelligent American.

Cooking and Gath

St Louis Chronicle

The excruciating way in which George Alfred Townsend is "pitching into" Roscoe Conkling recalls an incident some years old now, but still fresh enough While Conkling was in the senate some friend suggested to him that "Gath" was criticising him severely. With his New York pronunciation intensified by an ineffably contemptuous drawl, Conkling merely said

"Aw, indeed! Who is this man Garth?"

Piling a Pelion of contumely on an Ossa of scorn, he could not have cut Townsend more deeply. "Garth" heard of it, of course, and so far as Conkling is concerned, he has been "hooded for bear" ever since.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

JAMES MADISON By Sidney Howard Gay Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston For sale by W B Ayer & Co, Portland.

This is a volume in the "American Statesmen" series which is being issued by the publishers whose named under the editorship of John T Morse, Jr James Madison is the tenth in the series, and like its predecessors it is an interesting and valuable publication Mr Gay is an accomplished writer and his pages bear evidence of careful and intelligent research He has the benefit of preceding writers upon the same and related topics and makes free use of them There has been no satisfactory life of Madison written before this that of William C Rives being stilted in style and little else than a fulsome eulogy, and this work will therefore meet a real want James Madison was one of the principal figures of the time in which he lived—a time when American statesmen were more numerous than at present, and it may be truthfully added a time when here was a greater leman for them at the head of the government than now To be familiar with his life is to know much of the history of the United States The book consists of 411 closely printed pages

TEN AND VERSE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Selections from the Writings of John G Whittier Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co, Boston Sold by W B Ayer & Co, Portland

These selections are made by Gertrude W Cartland, and they are in the main valuable extracts from the writings of Mr Whittier They are printed in connection with verses of scripture, which are, as far as possible, appropriate to the different months of the year and to the days therein Those who are familiar with the poetry of John Greenleaf Whittier know the devotional spirit which breathes through his verses, the frequency of his hitherto illusions and the facility with which his topics and language may be made to fit verses selected from the Bible In fact, much of the poetry is no doubt inspired by the ideas and language of particular passages. The task of fitting them together in this form is therefore not difficult, and Miss Cartland has produced a small volume which answers the purpose very well and one which will probably lead in many cases to a greater familiarity with Whittier's works

THE OLD-FASHIONED FAIRY BOOK —By Mrs Burton Harrison (Illustrated by Rosina Emmet. Scribner & Sons, New York For sale by W B Ayer & Co, Portland

Time out of mind children have loved fairy tales Their active, won her loving imaginations are always reaching out to a world unseen The author of these stories gives her theory of the origin of fairy tales in her own bright way in her introduction She says "Let the ethnologist frame what theory he will, my own private belief is that once upon a time a good fairy put on the wings of a storm petrel and flew over many lands, carrying in her hand a store full of tiny seeds, shaking it upon all spots where children appeared The seeds, falling to earth, sprang up and here many-colored fairy tales to rejoice all hearts forevermore" The Hindu toiling under the tropic sun the Lap in his smoky, snow banked hut, the English cotter resting in his ivy-colored porch, the Russian peasant stretched upon the stove that forms his bed, the Persian stroking his gray beard, and the Norwegian carving bits of wood, all know and repeat versions of our favorite fairy tales In France in Spain, in Germany, mother of myths, and in Italy are the stories heard The Indian weaves them with his beads and wampum, and our southern negro croons them over the corn cake baking on his cabin hearth So much for the fairy with the serve

Of late years the fairies have been crowded into the background, and plain John and Mary, with all their prosaic doings, have filled up the books But here is a genuine revival of fairies, and ogres, and beautiful persecuted princesses, and spell bound knights and kings Virtue is always rewarded, and vice punished as it should be, and in fact all is delightful and every boy or girl who is so fortunate as to find these Old Fashioned Fairy Tales" among his Christmas treasures will be sure to be happy and good for the holiday week at least.

CUSTOMS AND MYTH By Andrew Lang, M A, New York Harper Brothers Sold by W B Ayer & Co, Portland

Scholars and people of a philosophical turn of mind are always interested in any original work which attempts to explain the evolution of the various mythologies of the world, and it is something like this that Andrew Lang has undertaken in the book before us When Mr Lang asserts that the prevalent belief touching the origin of myths, is that they "are the result of a disease of language," he appears to have missed the prevalent conception, though he is admirably well informed on the general subject of myths themselves. And as the book is mainly a restatement in modern phrase of many of the old Asiatic and Greek myths, it will find numerous admiring readers. The scholar's best opinion of the origin of all myths is that they sprang originally from some nucleus or kernel of human truth and afterwards reached their evolution when the facts had slid out of sight and only the story remained But Mr Lang does not confine himself to the theory of mythology he traces it into the comparative history of the Aryan races and makes in all a very instructive story

CHOY SUSAN, and other stories By William H Bishop, author of "The House of a Merchant Prince." Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co, publishers

A collection of seven entertaining stories, many of which, if not all, have appeared in the pages of the *Atlantic* They are entitled "Choy Susan," "The Battle of Bunkerloo," "Dodsand," "Braxton's New Art," "One of the Thirty Pieces," "McIntyre's False Face," and "Miss Calderon a German" For sale by W B Ayer & Co

THE CONTINUITY OF CHRISTIAN THOUGHT By Alexander V G Allen Boston Houghton Mifflin & Co., publishers. Price, $3.

SIX lectures of the John Bohlen Lectureship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, make up the contents of this volume The design of this author is to show that a purpose runs through the whole history of Christian thought, despite the apparent confusion which is to many minds its predominant characteristic It is an entirely metaphysical, but an original and profound, treatise, and will interest theologians, especially

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY By James Parton Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston

Under this title Mr Parton presents short biographies of eminent business men who are selected as the best representatives of their classes throughout the world The sketches originally appeared in the New York *Ledger* and the *Youth's Companion*, and they met with so much favor that they are now presented in book form The publication is particularly adapted to the use of young men and boys, and notably to those who wish to become familiar with careers of successful business men, and especially business men who have done good in the world with the wealth The biographies are also of interest to the general reader, for they are compact statements of the leading features in the lives of their subjects. As the volume treats of forty-six persons and has but 400 pages, the sketches are necessarily short. There are excellent portraits of Ichabod Washburn, Chancey Jerome, Gerrit Smith, Myron Holley, John Bright John Duncan, Peter Cooper and Sir Rowland Hill.

LAST FAIRY TALES. Harper & Brothers, New York Sold by W B Ayer & Co

The "Last Fairy Tales" of the lamented Laboulaye, the brilliant professor of the Institute of France and the prince of story-tellers, have been translated by a well-known literary lady of New York, Mary L. Booth, and handsomely published by the Harpers. The translator in her preface says "This translation is made with his authorization, and the subsequent kind approval of his family Death only prevented him from furnishing to this volume, as he did the last, a preface especially addressed to American children" "Children," she goes on to say, "will be enchanted with this new fairy book, but the truest appreciation, after all, will come from these adults, who, as they laugh and cry during endless sallies, will breathe a sigh in memory of the author, and rejoice at the opportunity to lay a leaf on one of the most ardent friends of our Union in its hour of peril." The volume is, in truth, delightful the stories as pure as they are enchanting, and the book fairly overflows with spirited illustrations from the pencils of noted French artists

THE WAY OUT Suggestions of social reform By Charles J Bellamy, and of the "Bretons Mills New York G P Putnam's Sons Sold by W B Ayer & Co

Mr Bellamy is ill at ease over the present condition of society, and, if we are to believe him, "the wealth), cultivated and intellectual classes" are beginning to share in his nervous anxiety He looks with alarm upon the "strained relations of capital and labor, the unnatural conditions of trade, the disproportionate increase of wealth and popular happiness, the abnormal glut in the markets both of products and of labor coincident with the general want of the products which labor creates, and the breaking of the social machinery in so many of its most vital parts" Mr Bellamy cries for change, and in his book out last "The Way Out" he argues that we must have a universal distribution of wealth that returns paid to capital should never exceed market rates of interest that overproduction comes from a false system of distribution of profits that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work but there should be no individual property in land, and so on It is unfortunate that life is too short to allow Mr Bellamy to enjoy the successful working of such an arrangement of society as he suggests

AMERICAN HISTORY

MONTCALM AND WOLFE, by Francis Parkman In two volumes Vol I Boston Little Brown & Co., publishers Price $5.50

The two volumes of which this is the first, will constitute the seventh part of the author's great history of "France and England in North America" The parts already published are, "the Pioneers of France in the New World," "The Jesuits in North America," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West" The Old Regime in Canada," and "Count Frontenac and New France" The execution of these six parts covering the period from 1500 to 1748, the author, for reasons of his own, has deferred until the last The present work covers the period extending from the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to the peace of Paris, in the summer of 1757, which beheld the final stages of this prolonged national struggle When these six parts has been written, the series will form a continuous history of the French occupation of this continent

Mr Parkman's reputation and standing among writers, and historians in particular, is now well established There is perhaps no American historical writer living whose works are looked for with more eagerness or read with more pleasure by students of history than his In an ease of diction all his own he adds a grace of narrative and a picturesque coloring which invest any incident he describes with unfailing interest In vigor and pointedness he has been voted superior to Irving, and the "assimilation of his historic lens been compared to that of Scott's novels *Boston Herald* declares that he is the most eminent historian America has ever produced, not even excepting Bancroft, and John Fiske takes pleasure in comparing him with Herodotus

In the title of Montcalm and Wolfe, which has been given these volumes, the author has coupled together the names of two conspicuous and representative figures on whom, in the end depended the issues of this great contest, and who fell simultaneously The period of history covered is of much greater interest and importance than any which has hitherto engaged his facile and graphic pen upon it the author has deliberately concentrated all his learning, genius, training and resources, and produced, as he could but do, the most brilliant and valuable contribution he has yet made to history

The three great events with which the work deals are, of course, Braddock's expedition, the deportation of the French settlers from Acadia and the capture of Fort William Henry On the subjects of Braddock's rout and the removal of the French colonists from Nova Scotia the author takes a new departure and gives a narrative considerably at variance with other historians, but so fortified by his researches and author ties that his position will probably never be questioned He completely exonerated General Braddock from the charges of incompetence and cowardice which for generations have covered his name and reputation with contempt He maintains that that officer's military arrangements on the day of the supposed surprise were admirably made, and that his conduct on the field of battle reflects the highest credit on both his skill and his courage He thinks no officer in England, unless it were Wolfe, would have come off any better from Fort Duquesne than he did He says that Braddock's army was paralyzed by the strange and appalling conditions of forest conflict, and that there was no way to save them, except by a precipitate flight across the river they had just passed Mr Parkman refutes the misconception found everywhere in smaller histories that Braddock stupidly and blindly ran his army into a trap He credits there was any ambuscade, and says the fact is there had been one, Braddock would certainly have found it. Though he did not reconnoiter the woods very far in advance of his column, he took, with this exception, elaborate precautions against a surprise, and it was the falling back of his guides and light horsemen in advance of the vanguard that gave him notice of the impending attack

The favorite American tradition of the martyrdom of the French colonists of Acadia, it seems, must also go The author shows that it was an indispensable act of self-preservation that led to it. These revelations of Mr Parkman are fatal to much excellent poetry, and will prove somewhat galling to American pride, but any one who essays to set aside his conclusions should first thoroughly investigate the events, and by that time he will probably be in a mood to let Mr Parkman's well considered statements pass without challenge The first volume has a portrait of Montcalm for frontispiece the second will contain a portrait of Wolfe

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

With the December number of the *Magazine of American History*, the twelfth volume of this valuable and thoroughly entertaining monthly comes to a close The excellent character of the successive issues of this journal during the past year more than justifies the appreciation and support it has met The present number discusses half a dozen attractive topics. Mrs Martha J Lamb's second and concluding paper on "Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency of the United States" gives the reader, with the aid of portraits, notably one of Daniel Webster in the frontispiece, some interesting points in the presidential struggles in which figured John C. Fremont, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckenridge, George B. McClellan, Charles O'Connor, Horace Greeley Samuel J Tilden and Winfield S. Hancock "Significant Beginnings Out West" is the title of a paper in which the Rev Dr Wilbur Barrows brings forward some facts to show the beginnings of the "incidental forces that have contributed to the development of the republic, and that have marked off the eras of growth in different sections" "Tampa's Plot" is the heading of a chapter which Charles Dimitry gives in the history of New Orleans under the title of "Tom the Tinker in History," H G Cutler exhibits the "continual changes in tariff legislation which have occurred since the formation of the government" Edward Ingle contributes an interesting paper on "Colonial County Government in Virginia," which, he asserts, "served as a model for, if it did not directly influence similar institutions in the south, southwest, and even in states of the west", and other noteworthy features are Charles Ledyard Norton's first paper on "Political Americanisms," and the account of the "Huntington Collection of the Americana," by Elizabeth B Johnson, as the first instalment of her "Historic Portraits"

JOAQUIN MILLER AGAIN

In "49 the Gold-Seeker of the Sierras," Joaquin Miller undertakes to portray men who have "something of the savage splendor of nature about them," and clearly believes that he has done so Shorn of his highly imaginative diction, and purged coolly by the facts which he has narrated, "Old '49" and his companions are very tolerable specimens of humanity The poet of the Sierras has no more conception of the moral dignity and intelligent self-control which are necessary to make the creatures of his fancy the heroes he believes them to be, than he has of the strong, simple language in which all truly heroic tales are told. He has a great natural capacity for shocking the truth, or for what is still more exasperating—denying the truth of his facts by a false, sentimental interpretation of them. It is extremely probable that '49 and the disgusting Colonel Billy and the rest of them are truthful types of the original army of gold-seekers They are more or less reckless adventurers, who, failing to find rocks and rivers heels of half-sober moments over a wife at home and a baby in a cradle As to their being in freshness and vigor like to storm blown pines, and in readiness comparable to eternal peaks all these, in this book, are literary ornament If they really had such qualities, Mr Miller has done them great injustice he must go to work at them again, rigidly repressing his passion for gaudy, set scenes, strained or overworked similes, inverted phrases and burning adjectives As his desire is to leave to posterity a true picture of the silent, much-enduring pioneer, already passed into history he had better find out what was the truth, and then learn how to make it appear inexhaustibly

LITERARY NOTES

"Prince Lazybones and Other Stories" by Mrs W J Hays make an entertaining little volume Harper & Brothers

With unexpected holiday trade, J B Lippincott & Co issue very handsome parlor volume called "The Seven Ages of Man" The familiar soliloquy of the melancholy Jaques is accompanied by seven photogravures after as many original paintings

"The Wigwam of the Alleghanies the most popular of the poems of the late T Buchanan Read, has been brought out in a holiday edition, with illustrations by Hovenden, Perry Gray, and Low It is not a costly volume, nor are its pictures of extraordinary merit, but it will serve (J B Lippincott & Co)

"Left Behind," by James Otis This interesting story, which has already been published in *Harper's Young People*, depicts ten days of the experience of a wealthy boy's life among the lowly There is a good deal in the book to interest boys for it has quite a literal showing of the life of a father-longed humanity that live upon their wits and very few news of the day

Mr Cross has just completed the final revision of the proof sheets of his "Life of George Eliot" The Blackwoods will publish it shortly before Christmas in three small volumes. Besides letters, the work will contain numerous extracts from George Eliot's journals and notebook

WINTER READING

The Popular Taste for Books

The almanac makes no mention of it, but this is the season when there is something very reassuring in the book world The book sellers and publishers tell us that their season is quite all the year round, but from now until the date when men with bat habits attempt to dra

OVER A NEW YEAR

And commence a drive in which to record the endeavor, the oath and the failure, the book trade is especially active And just now the shop and store windows are filled with the gorgeous holiday volumes rich in the blue of the sky and the gold of the mint united with artistic skill magnificent in soft tinted paper, and the latest thing in cestetic type Inquiry shows that for the coming holidays more attention has been paid to solid things in this line, as presents Last year everything and apparently everybody run to Chimes and Wolves and the result was an over production, and a number of badly stuck publishers and sellers This season the dealers have come to the conclusion that buyers prefer books of permanent value presented in new and attractive dress that will wear well This is the report made by Portland booksellers The large eastern houses have issued magnificently furnished editions of Poe's Raven "Robin Hood," "Tales from Spanish Stories, Fine son and Household ore, and a score of other specialties

But we started out in this article to talk more particularly of the character of what is to constitute a course of winter night reading It is a high water mark of refinement and that better part of civilization that a book comes so naturally to most of our young people, during the long winter evenings Indeed, the man who does not have this hunger for healthy mind food as he has the craving for the dinner he eats each day, lacks a good deal of being civilized If he does not lack in civilization, he is daily losing much of it that which is next to this life

Somehow, winter is naturally the season for men at replenishment. In the summer, in this latitude, the twilight lingers to almost bed-time, and the out-door air is so delicious and coaxing, that only the most pressing necessities will compel us to leave it for lamplight. And so it is that during the summer, our busy people, by books, take a glance at them, and then lay them aside for the long winter evenings when comfort consists in getting into easy-fitting garments burying ourselves in the roomiest arm-chair we own, snuggling down by the fire, and going into a book And so anybody that is anybody, is on search of winter reading comfort. Then, as to character of the reading Not a few people imagine that safety is be measure of nourishment, whether in food for the body or the mind who think that so long as the appetite is satisfied, and craving appeased it does not matter so much as to the quality of the food A young man or a young girl can make no greater mistake than that. We are all acquainted with vegetarians here in Portland, who insist that a man should devour all sorts of roots and seeds and fruits, and nothing but roots and fruits and seeds They never let an opportunity pass to read you the formula of a vegetable diet, and to acclaim its merits. We have a sneaking idea that their mental and physical condition impeaches the whole thing Then we have the economists and dietarians who will supply a child with bread and molasses and corn cake, and old maids who are forever scolding at gravies and meats and puddings. An abundance of poor food will not do, and you cannot expect to get a true, strong, healthy toned man out of a reader of weak material. No man can get wisdom out of trashy literature, or ever the best case of novels If that is all the reader devours. A winter's reading should be systematic Some subject should be chosen and pursued. Desultory reading may while away the time, but there is nothing in it commendable, beyond that The mind should be kept at a subject until it is exhausted We think it a mistake to read a history of the world, history should be read in parts. Read some good American history, then follow with histories of England, France, Italy or Rome

If you are fond of poetry, take a certain theme and follow it up through the minds of a dozen poets Then read a poet. The same plan should be followed with prose or essay works. Take a subject or theme and read everything bearing upon such subject or theme If art, society or criticism, gather thoughts from every mind within reach And when you complete the course you will be educated upon that subject far beyond your most sanguine expectations. As you read you will be surprised, not only at the the wonderful growth of the subject, but the expansion of your own thoughts. A course of this sort of winter reading will prove fascinating, and in the end valuable From the start choose the very best obtainable If you are not sure upon that point consult those whom you have reason to believe understand which is best. Newspaper notices are oftentimes misleading The reviews will be a tolerably safe guide, in the absence of a friend. There are three rules for winter reading which the young people ought to follow, viz. Read the best, read consecutively, and keep posted on the advance thoughts of the subject in hand.

Ten Years for Refreshments.

Yuma sentinel

The unintelligibility of a brakeman's call when announcing a station is proverbial. The other day, however, one called this station plain enough There was a sheriff on the train with some prisoners for the penitentiary, and upon announcing the arrival here the brakeman said "Yuma! Change clothes, ten years for refreshments!"

Myron Bangs of Fayetteville used to give Grover Cleveland big coppers for hauling coats for him on the canal in that village. There is, therefore, a *not distant* acquaintance between the two men. They recently lighted cigars over it in Albany while they chatted of old times. —*Syracuse Standard.*

UNCLE PAUL'S

Fireside Talks on Everyday Topics

"In that old arm-chair, beside this royal blaze, you are personified comfort, Uncle Paul"

"Thank you I am comfortable for an old man I've had quite a tramp to-day have visited two of our schools

"Yes, and I suppose you are giving the educational question some thought"

"I have always thought a good deal on that subject, but of recent years have become especially interested in it

"Well what are some of your conclusions"

A day or two ago my attention was called to the case of a young girl in one of our California towns who died from disease brought on by over-study at school

"Such cases are getting common, Uncle Paul"

"Too common Parents as well as teachers ought to understand that it is positive cruelty if not criminality, to urge a girl or a boy to learn more of books within a given time than either are physically able to learn without a strain It is simply slaughtering health and I urging on to an insane asylum or the potter's grave"

"I think the fact that teachers hold them means of livelihood contingent upon success with pupils is at the bottom of most of this trouble"

"Undoubtedly a great measure In order to compass this success, the ignorant teacher—for such he is—gives little heed whether a pupil is born smart or stupid, and as a general thing the parents are implicated They pride themselves on the success of the child, and thus reinforce the teacher in his effort to level up his class, and push every pupil to the highest notch of attainment The poor things are driven at school and urged at home and between these two elements many of these children are reduced to the level of listless and discontented fridges—

"Which utterly destroys all originality of thought and imagination

"True, and robs them of all color and beauty, and that freshness which is the charm of childhood Worse still—as in the California case—they are overstrained, and become mental or physical invalids, or go to an early grave"

"Not long ago I heard a young miss of fifteen say to her classmate as the two walked from school, 'I would give anything if I could stop thinking for just one day' I pitied her

"And well you might That girl was submitting to such a serious draft upon immature brain power, that she will be intellectually dwarfed, if her teacher or parent do not discover the error into which they have fallen, in time to save her I do not say that this girl's complaint even logically suggests that the studies she has are greater in quality than her brain can bear, but it does show clearly enough, that she is overworked that she is not allowed time enough in which to compass the work"

"If a man should fall dead from exhaustion or excessive exertion at the end of a ten mile race we should not argue that ten miles is too great a distance to walk"

"Certainly not he killed himself by going ten miles too fast The death or failure of health, in the case may be of those who fail victims to curiosity is simply in consequence of being made to do more within a given time than they are capable of doing within that time

"The death of the California girl suggests it is, certainly Uncle Paul"

"It is stated in this case that the girl studied only the prescribed course If that is true, then the prescribed course required more within the time allowed than the poor child was capable of accomplishing It is to be presumed that this is true also with respect to other girls there in I here

"I confess that the sight of a school girl of fifteen on her way from home with a satchel crammed full of books always disturbs me, it suggests overwork

"More than that, it suggests night study now some parents will say that it is a useless truism to say that too much study should no be allowed, but no parent with a think tile full of brains but will say that night study should be absolutely forbidden Think of a girl of fourteen driven all day at school and compelled to sit up until 10 or 11 o'clock at night to study hard at problems for the next day's recitation at school Why, sir it is infamous It is criminal"

"I sometimes wonder if people do not think the Creator made a mistake in having a night at all"

"Daylight is long enough for hard study At night the eyes and brain alike should rest We give our work animals an all night rest. Men do that, who complacently sit about the house, and allow their children to be over-driven and over-worked in their school task"

"The mother is especially to blame, I think"

"Yes It is the mother who should know, the degree of a child's vigor, the rate of its recent growth, its tendencies to the various forms of ill-health or weakness, and she should see to it that the child's studies are adapted to its strength Now, it is no so much a question, whether or not girls are capable of learning the things set them to learn. but whether or not the time allowed is sufficient whether or not the girls may learn the lessons within that time without risk of impairing their mental or physical health"

"Exactly, Uncle Paul, and, if it is not a species of treason to the spirit of the times to ask the question, isn't it time to frankly acknowledge that it is impossible for one child to grasp all there is to know of science and the like?"

"Assuredly It was all well enough for Bacon to take all knowledge for his province, but even were all men and women and children Bacon's since his day, the horizon of organized knowledge has been so immeasurably widened that no boast can scarcely be repeated by them now"

And yet the pretense of teaching a smattering of everything is idly kept up?"

"Yes in the modern school course there is something of nearly every branch of science, and the mistake is fundamental Most of our educators have the idea that knowledge merely as knowledge is the legitimate object of pursuit Many of our teachers lose sight of the fact that a child ought to be taught how to use its brains, and to inspire a love for earning

"Then there is the question of a difference of study for the sexes?"

"Now you touch upon a somewhat tender point—that is, tender in some directions. We hear it said that it is an insult to woman's intelligence to insist upon a difference in study between boys and girls It is a foolish pride and a hurtful element in this discussion The plea for differences in the courses rests, not upon the assumption of intellectual inferiority in women, but upon physical facts"

"Certainly"

"The highest medical authorities stand sponsor to the fact that it is hurtful to tax a young woman's physical constitution with the same amount of intellectual labor that we require of young men They do not say, nor do I, that the young women cannot learn anything which young men can learn, but they do say that it is unsafe for young women to master a given course of study within the time in which young men can safely master it simply because their constitutions are taxed in ways that boys' constitutions are not, and partly because the study of the girls is accompanied by far less active exercise in the open air"

"Sex pride was always peculiarly alive to me."

"And it is time to lay it aside, and seek the guidance of facts with respect to the education of girls We need the best possible women that wise governance of youth can produce. Especially let the boys and girls have less study, or more time allowed for the present course"

"Uncle Paul, there are two or three other phases of this question of education, about which I want to consult you, so I'll drop in another evening"

"You will find the latch-string outside come any time you like good night."

Paying Back the Scott Law Tax.

Ex Gov Foster of Ohio

The action of the democratic supreme court of Ohio in declaring the scott liquor law unconstitutional is a more serious matter than it appeared to be at first. The great revenue derived from the saloons under the Scott law went to enrich the police and poor funds of the various cities and counties. Relying on this income, taxes in many of these places were reduced and in other places bonded indebtedness was liquidated Now all the moneys received under the provisions of this law must be paid back to the saloon-keepers. Cincinnati and several of the larger cities will be left without a dollar for police purposes, and some of the counties will have no money for the poor-houses It will probably be necessary for the governor to call an extra session of the legislature at once to relieve these towns That will be another source of expense to the state, and in all counties where taxes were reduced in anticipation of next year's revenue from the Scott law the levy will have to be increased, and the matter will come home to the pocket-book of every voter

LOGAN'S THEORY ABOUT IT.

Obscurity and Mediocrity the Most Valuable Qualities of a Candidate

Senator Logan was pursuing lumbago twinges in a fit of irritation one afternoon last winter, in a soft in the senate cloak room A group of senators had gathered about him to listen to the "blue" but express characterizations of men and events in the swarthy senator interjected between his groans of pain The conversation turned on the national convention, and Logan said "There's hardly a senator who doesn't expect to be nominated a Chicago, but nine of you will be There's one objection that is fatal" When asked what that objection was, Logan replied that every prominent candidate for the nomination in the senate was too well known

"What, then, Logan are the requisites for success in the convention" asked Mr Hoar

"Obscurity and mediocrity" said Logan fiercely

Then the senators began to revive the history of nominating conventions and national elections, and they were surprised to find that Logan's remark was by no means so flippant as it seemed

It is interesting to glance at the record of presidential nominations and elections To the time of Jackson's third candidacy and second election, none but men who were prominent in ability and experience were suggested for the presidency It would have been an imputation on his sense and soundness of mind for a public man to have suggested the nomination of anyone who had not won recognition by years of crucial tests in public life What Ingalls's elections were matters of course Adams and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were set by opponents of equal standing Adams and Jefferson competed for the presidency so did Jefferson and Burr while Clinton, one of the foremost men of the day, was a defeated candidate

John Quincy Adams, Clay, Jackson, Crawford and Pinckney, were the candidates in 1821 Jackson and Adams in 1824 Jackson and Clay in 1832 Such were the men who led their respective parties to victory and defeat up to the era 1836 In that year the democrats followed their traditions and the Imperious will of Jackson, and nominated one of their most distinguished members Martin Van Buren Mr Van Buren was the only man who advanced by regular promotion to the presidency From minister at the court of the United States, senator, to the governor's chair to New York—then decmed a greater honor than a seat in the senate—the minister to England, vice president, and at last president The Whigs, however, in 1836 departed from their traditions They put against Mr Van Buren a comparatively unknown man in Harrison had but limited experience in legislative affairs, and he was a poor clerk of a county court Though defeated by Mr Van Buren, he turned the tables in 1840 The Whigs selected no untried man in the experiments, a man of long experience, and certainly of limited ambition for the presidency This man, John Tyler, became president by reason of the death of Harrison, and the whig party was heated out of its victory, as they claimed in 1848 the whigs returned to their traditions They nominated their creator—their great expounder and leader—Henry Clay Twice before a candidate when there was but little hope for success Mr Clay was born was defeated inspired

The democrats however in that year deserted from their colors They passed by Buchanan, leaders Man of commanding influence and of long experience, like Cass, Buchanan Marcy, and others were ignored and a comparatively unknown congressman from Tennessee was nominated Mr Polk had been speaker of the house, it is true but he was not, up to the time of his nomination, looked upon either as a man of such great personal following or prowess and ability as to suggest his name in connection with the presidency His nomination was something of a compromise His name was at least a strange one in many parts of the land He had the great magnetic clay as an opponent and yet the comparatively obscure man took the prize

In 1848 the whigs nominated one who but a year or two before was almost unknown, certainly unthought of as a candidate. General Zach Taylor had won a battle in Mexico and was nominated The democrats, however, selected no obscurity this time They nominated Lewis Cass, one of their great leaders, a man of ability of long public service and intense convictions. Yet he comparatively unknown Taylor was elected, because Martin Van Buren and the free soilers did not support the democratic candidate

What happened in 1852 The moribund whigs nominated one of the most eminent soldiers the country has seen Though Webster might it was a combination not fit to be made, and Horace Greeley spat upon the platform, yet the candidate was a famous and popular man The democratic party, after a convention of unusual length, passed by all their eminent leaders, and nominated one so little known that the cry went up all over the country "Franklin Pierce, who is he?" Though Pierce had been in congress, the fact was forgotten, and in that body he had been a leper Yet this comparatively unknown man was elected by one of the most sweeping majorities recorded up to that time. In 1856 the new republican party presented Fremont, while the democrats, with one of their most eminent men, James Buchanan were successful. But in 1860 how few there were of he leading men in the republican party who did not predict the nomination of Mr Seward Seward had been in public life twenty-five years. He was the leader of his party in the senate He had formulated many of the principles upon which the republican party stood Yet Lincoln was nominated—a man whose public career was confined to one term in the house of representatives and a brief experience in the Illinois legislature, and who two years ago was unknown beyond the borders of his state and the circle of his profession Again comparative obscurity won Of course in 1864 Lincoln's nomination and election were assured, as was that of Grant in 1868

In 1876, however, this third term conspiracy having been throttled by public protest, the three leading candidates at the Cincinnati convention, giants all in the republican party, were characterless and placid governor of Ohio, who had served one term in congress, and who was scarcely known beyond the borders of his state, received the nomination and became president

VALUE OF SLANG

St Nicholas

Slang has this value, that it shows how language grows. The English tongue is so vigorous that it seizes whatever it needs for growth, just as it did in its infancy At that period direct imitations of sounds were constantly made words, as the young vandals of to-day use "chink" for money Further on in the growth of the tongue it took from ordinary speech the imitative words, and converted them to new uses, just as you say "tucker" for "watch" and "puff" for "advertisement." The contraction of words is another stage, as "mob" now perfectly English, was merely slang for the Latin "mobile" the fickle crowd, as "cab" for "cabriolet," and "hurlong" for "furrowlong," the length of a furrow, and as "nob" is slang for nobility We make words from men's names in the same way. I suppose "boycotting" may be good English soon "Martinet," now indispensible, was the name of a historic general, overstrict in discipline "De-rick" was a famous hangtonor of the seventeenth century, in the gallows-like hoisting apparatus, and there are two only of scores of cases.

Many of the words that are now respectability of conversation were once gutter children "Drag" for instance, was a thieves' word for the luggage from the r

GAME.

...ttto of the Hunters of To-day.
...p of the hunter of to-day seems to be
... utter and complete. The man who
...e the largest sack of game—for the
... game-bag is past—is awarded the
... questions are asked. The most de-
...ractice of all is doubtless that of
...ded sportsmen who make a busi-
...tting for the market. One has only
...e departure of the steamers, small
...mins, east and west sides, as well as
...n Pacific, to learn that there is an
...ly large number of these men in his
...whose object is not sport, but profit.
...are not familiar with sporting inter-
...dily appreciate what damage these
... do. They use huge guns which are
...r the bows of small boats or skiffs
...ng ducks, and do not hesititate to
...pheasants and prairie chickens on
..., and when bunched. The duck gun
... the same pattern as the ordinary
...iece, but the bore is something
...., and they carry from a half to a
...o. 4 shot. The man who navigates
...e skiffs, lies on his belly and propels
... short paddles. He has a string at-

THE TRIGGER

... and when it is fired the recoil is so
...t sends boat, man and gun back
...e water full ten or fifteen feet. Such
...n of game is simply outrageous. To
...t, it is a nefarious business.
..., the introduction of the modern
...er, a most deadly and unsportsman-
..., has done irreparable injury to the
...f shooting. All these things have
...ich a wholesale destruction of game,
...ast year or two, that great apprec-
...elt on the part of real sportsmen
... astonishing ratio of decrease as has
...on of late should result in the entire
...f game. With the decrease of game
... been a corresponding increase of
... There is now hardly a city or town
...or the adjoining territory where a
...s' club or association does not ex-
...ir membership is always large and
..., and a constant emulation and
...pa is maintained, which is emi-
...ructive to the game interests of the
...ust at this time we hear of clubs
...embership of thirty or forty going

ON A HUNT,

... or competition hunt at that. They
...es, separate for a day or two,
... meet, at which the results are count-
...hole thing is unsportsmanlike and
...ructive. A paper in Boise City tells
...-hunters from the east are in that
...ed, under contract to furnish game
...for express shipment to the markets
... Cincinnati and other points. There
...twenty of these men, fully supplied
... equipage, pack horses, and the like,
...ts of that part of Idaho are cumber-
...d with a fusilade of these hunters,
... the game in the Idaho hills for the
...dates of eastern gourmands. It is
... and there ought to be found some
...edy it: to put a stop to this wholesale
...ame. In this state, and along the
...Northern Pacific in Washington and
... decrease of game has been very per-
...thin the past two years. The hunt-
...at line are either killing off or driv-
...ne out of the ordinary range. They
... exterminate the deer, mountain
... and everything that flies."
...lar hunters are not blameless. The
...ers are scores of real sportsmen who
...nto our hills at the season when the
...ckling the fawns and shoot the un-
...e animals by the glare of a jack-lan-
...rn, is conclusive that there is some-
...g in the man, which no complaints
... pot-hunter will suffice entirely to
...re appears no other remedy for this
... to awaken a better and wiser spirit
...s of real sportsmen. The English
...ame protection will not work in a
...r. The game belongs to the state,
...the land owner. The only legal pro-
...dch will avail for the protection of
...s state or elsewhere in the country is
...rcing the observance of the close
...the idea that large "sacks" of game
...litable to the hunter among sports-
...et market shooters to regular fowl-
...nd endeavor to enforce the law."

NGE TREE AND ITS FRUIT.

...haps, to the olive, the orange tree is
...lived fruit tree known. It is reputed
...ined the age of 300 years, and it has
...to have flourished and borne fruit
...an 100 years. But few fruit trees
...nd produce fruit so well under rough
... It commences to bear the third or
... after budding, and by the fifth year
...nce quite a crop, but its yield will
...ntually under favorable circumstan-
...years pass on it will become a very
...ree. The early growth of the or-
...paratively rapid, and by the tenth
...have increased more than in the next
...so far as its breadth and height are
... but as its age multiplies its fruit
...ly, and an old tree will sometimes
... thousand oranges.
...many oranges of curious shape and
...ch we seldom or never see in this
...huch are the pear-shaped grown in
...s; the orange of the Philippines,
... larger than a good-sized cherry, the
...ge, in which two perfect oranges ap-
...with the other, and the "fingered
...hina, which is very large, and is
...e table by the Celestials, rather for
... fragrance than for eating.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ORANGE.

...paper gives the following abstract
... delivered in that state by Prof. Gan-
...erything,' the speaker said, "writes
... and his task was to read the history
...an orange. "What is an orange?
...me it to be?" Dissecting an apple,
...nd a grape, the structure of each
...out. The ten little dots seen in the
... of an apple show that the fruit sus-
... relations to the flower. In a longi-
...on we can trace that relationship.
... the portion of the fruit outside of
... formed by a thickening of the
...s. The fruit between the dots and
...s formed by a coalescing and thick-
... base of the corolla and stamens.
... the extended base of the pistil.
...f the flower has been wrought into
...n the grape, neither flower-cup, nor
...stamens have been wrought into
...pulp holding the seeds is the thick-
...p. This plan makes a berry. The
...e plan of the flower and not of

THE ORANGE IS A BERRY,

...s from other berries internally in
...inal segmentation. What does this
...n mean? The orange is one of the
...e of fruits. When it grows on a
... sports into many varieties. The
... monstrosity fixed as a variety. A
...o oranges, one being aborted. All
...lant or animal, are liable to revert
... into an earlier condition. When
..., with silk and tassel all together,
...hat it means. It is a lapse into the
... Now if you were to see an orange
...loom end into a number of pod-like
...hat would you say is the meaning?
... do to dismiss it from the mind
...of nature.' Such oranges are not
... The internal segmentation cuts
... rind and affects the whole upper
... a tendency to
...he orange. This is a 'cocoanut' condi-
... would call the 'cocoanut' condi-
...he earliest and lowest form of fruc-
...own to the botanist. It is shown
...ive style of flower, the buttercup.
...he inmost portion of the flower,
... leaf folded in and united on the
...e buttercup a whirl of leaves have
...h, each pistil being distinct, and,
...pod-like. The orange which sepa-
... bloom end into pod-like segments
...ward the structure of the buttercup.
...on is on the plane of the normal
...'e must infer that the segmentation
...acterizes the rind-covered berry.
...nge is the vestige of our ancestor
...its fruit in pod-like clusters. The
...-like before it came to be a
...e course of time the pods coalesced
...te pulp, all but a vestige of which
...thin membrane.

Oregonian.

MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1889.

BRUSH M. GAETNES.

...ATION AND CIVILIZATION.

...s a page published in every
...Literature," sings a hosanna to
...nature, and appears unable to
...strong enough to express his
...ssure, in its savage state—
...ature, as he calls it. At the
...ame impression is precisely the
...of this. We seek on almost inac-
...ibilities, in the region of eternal
...d in the very heart of hitherto un-
...ontinents, a spot where man has
...penetrated, and where we may be
...ge in her inviolate virginity. We
...ly civilization, wearied out with
...newspapers, reviews and periodicals.
...ants wild and to read, railway travel-
...ge. Lo, telegraph and the tele-
...almost forget time and jump stately mince up
...ary solitude for fruitful reflection
...ion as of the question. Shall I find
...ence among the fir trees of the Car-
...d, or beneath the shade of the old
...ge of the Balkans? Industry is spoiling
...ng our planet. Chemical produce
...water, the dross from different
...factories covers the country
...ith the picturesque slopes of
...ack coal smoke culls the ver-
...of things and the azure of the sky, the
...ge of large cities turns our rivers
...ers, whence emerge the germs of
...The useful destroys the beauti-
...ful this is so general as at times to
...ss to the eyes. Have not the Ital-
...the lovely Isle of Sta. Helena, near
...public gardens in Venice, erected
...the building of engines, and re-
...the ruins of a 4th century church
...ingers, whose opaque smoke, pro-
...by the detestable bituminous coa
...the fine, would soon leave a sooty trace
...ack marble of the Doge's palace
...ession of St. Mark, just as we
...on St. Paul's cathedral in Lon-
...ly covered with sticky streaks,
...the produce of this industr
...ly becomes condensed in ravo-
...enriches many families, and
...considerably to the list of the bour-
...population inhabitating the capital.
...the banks of the Rhine, these
...are represented by villas and cas-
...pseudo-Greek or Gothic archi-
...cut from among masses of
...and plants in the most sought-
...situations, near to Bonn, Godesberg,
...or Bingen. Look! there is an
...feuda castle, beside which Stolz
...the Empress Augusta's favorite
...would be a mere shooting box
...and terraces must have cos-
...Has it sprung from coa-
...steel? It is situated just
...ruin of Drachenfels.
...dragon watching over the
...treasure in Nifelheim's den
...impertinent challenge of
...Ay? All that I see or my
...leads me to reflect on the
...characteristics of Prussian adminis-
...The works which have so
...ically "domesticated" the river
...it a type of what Pascal calls
...qui marche," have been taken
...d in 40 years, and have carried
...ommonly, systematically, and
...ally. In her public works, as in
...preparations, Prussia has since
...in utility two qualities which are
...to other asking—a spirit of con-
...and the love of progress. The de-
...as near as possible to perfection,
...in the most minute details
...subsequently consistency, and a too
...fering of traditions," leads to
...which rejects innovations. Great
...is attained, and the chances of
...are considerably increased if, while
...is kept always in view, the best
...attain it are selected and applied
...—The Contemporary Review

A MOLE CATCHER.

...catcher is a picturesque personage
...interesting in his life and surround-
...many better known or prettier
...ife. He can hold his own with
...keepers, and the contrary char-
...which abound where leaves are green
...fields are plowed and waters clear;
...he has nothing more terrible to hide
...earth than a wooden trap, and all the
...he possesses is his own experience of
...He follows his work as silent as
...themselves, and his humble earn-
...would stand many a preacher in
...Me might with a little wit
...of his old clothes, his leather
...soiled knees, his scattered hair,
...hands, and compare him to a
...but the moment we talk to him
...a store of strange observations
...gathered up by those cute eyes,
...which his wife at night by the
...shares, and we begin to com-
...an immense deal we dwellers in
...istic for keeping down the
...preserving the crops. As you
...the highway you see the rude mole
...on his knees at work, with his
...and blessing the ground by
...with the black vermin;
...the marks of his knees
...the land prospers and grows
...His hands are so
...rheumatics that they can
...and his eyes are always among
...if," he says with a wan smile,
...in search of half a crown he had
...young days." Yet in fact his
...an artificial one, and has been
...by high farming and game
..."Weasels," he remarks, "de-
...like smoke. "God has ayc one
...keep down another"! The game-
...destroyed many weasels, ar-
...have to be taken to destroy
...looking from the window of a rail-
...at the solitary figure on the
...you think he has about the
...and wearisome work on the face
...but old Jim says: "Man, I
...I'm aye seeing something new.
...'ll no allow one to be idle
...while think my auld watch
...and leaped an hour or two
...by so quick. You set a man
...at, faith, he'll never weary.
...continued he, and the remark
...a healthy man, "is a fine to lie
...nights after a long and a hard day's
...to fa' asleep as your cheek kisses
...A hard day's work has a good
...Any open-air work like
...makes one sane-minded and
...in thought, and gives one a mate-
...(Good Words.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

...Thirty Years' war was a time long in use
...purposes, of wheels within wheels,
...meanings. Everybody wore a
...of the actors were several, and
...all ever showed a greater variety
...costumes and travestied characters
...actions and parties which not so
...seem to be sworn friends turn
...more and deadly enemies. Os-
...chemists are found to be rendering
...friendliest offices underhand
...the Emperor is thwarted, not only
...Catholic powers, but by the
...the Jesuits. The Protestant
...Adelphians, meets with cold
...from the so-religionists
...and with no slight sup-
...Catholic enemies he is about
...portion of history is more be-
...difficult and unsatisfactory; and
...added the unexampled cruel-
...ruin which marked
...most terrible of wars.
...the Protestants is fatal and
...package explains that
...and historians on
...forget and who

...suffered most from it has not produced to this day a full and critical history of the greatest, if also the most disastrous struggle which has occurred during its historical existence.—The Quarterly Review.

A GERMAN PRINCE.

A German reigning prince is even now, within his own territories, much more than a great noble. He does not govern his army he has almost limited control over criminal law, and he cannot alter the "contribution" to be paid to the empire, but he has great influence on civil legislation and taxation and education; he is nearly absolute over local universities; he is the fountain of local honor, and, above and beyond all, he has supreme control over all patronage. German constitutionalism is very much the constitutionalism of England before the accession of George IV., when if the king liked to make a man's fortune he could, and if he was known to recommend a candidate the favored person rose with unintelligible rapidity. Patronage means more in Germany, where all men seek appointments, than it does in England, and its dispenser is observed with much more regard. Add to these facts that the people of each principality have been accustomed for centuries to feel loyalty to the prince, and to consider his fortune bound up with their own, and we shall perceive that the sovereign, even in Reuss and Waldeck, can still do more, much more, to promote intellectual life than any noble, or any but the strongest municipality. Very often he has lived to do this, and has drawn round him a group of professors, authors, artists, or men of science who have made his capital a place for the diffusion of light. Leipsic, Munich, Weimar and Meiningen could hardly have been what they were, or in different degrees still are without their princes. On the other hand, the petty courts were often centres of moral corruption, and of a servility which penetrated and paralyzed even literature; and the point for observers to consider now is which influence is likely in the changed condition of affairs to prevail. Will the limitations on the action and independence of the petty courts make them worse or better centres of intellectual influence or centres of moral poison? A priori it should make them better, for men usually like to accept any leadership conceded to them; and a leadership in art education and the management of civil life is not an unenticing position. It is often, however, not enough to stimulate princes who shrink more than most men from work which may not succeed, are apt to feel weary when the great careers of politics and war are closed to them, and to fall back on pleasure, and especially the pleasures of a harem, as the only one which circumstances leave open.—[The Spectator.

PAUL LACROIX.

The loss sustained by the republic of letters in the death of M. Paul Lacroix is serious and regrettable, but the special field of bibliography loses in Le Bibliophile Jacob one of its brightest lights. It was to bibliography especially that Paul Lacroix had devoted his later years, and assuredly no one knew more about books particularly French and Italian, than he did. In him would seem to be severed the link which bound us to that bright constellation of bibliographers, Peignot, Quérard, Brunet, Nodier, Jannet, &c. Paul Lacroix was in every sense "un homme servible," always ready to impart that knowledge of which his retentive memory was the copious storehouse. A most interesting volume might be formed (and I hope it will be) of his contributions to *Le Bulletin du Bibliophile*, *Le Livre*, and similar publications, or of the articles with which he was wont to enrich bookseller's catalogues. He possessed the secret of making bibliography attractive and readable—a pleasant, although perhaps a dangerous, talent. He was essentially the right man in the right place! "Conservateur de la Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal," he lived constantly with and among the joys of his existence—books, and he was almost always to be found either in the great library itself, or in his own lesser library, connected with his apartments above the public library in the Rue de Sully. Here he passed the latter years of his life, tranquilly, contentedly, in a constant labor of love. It was my privilege to enjoy the friendship of Paul Lacroix during many years, and less than a month ago I spent a happy hour with him in that study, now rendered familiar to us all by the characteristic engraving in a recent number of *Le Livre*. He was as bright as cheerful, as full of anecdote as ever—as keen hopefully of his projects for the future, one of which was the formation of a catalogue raisonne of his vast collection of novels of the time of the revolution. But it appeared to me that the labors of the Bibliophile Jacob were drawing to a close. The end has unfortunately arrived but too soon.—[Notes and Queries.

THE SPEED OF THE ARAB.

The popular notion about the speed of the Arab courser is, I think, erroneous. Great speed is not his strong point; the chances are that on any ordinary race course the best Arab in the world would be beaten by a second rate English race horse. These Arabs were not, of course, first-rate specimens of the race, but they were certainly not bad ones. A fortnight or so afterward, when I was at Tebessa, the commandant showed me an English thoroughbred, which, he said, had easily run away from every Arab he had ever tried him against. But what was far more remarkable about this horse, was, that once acclimatized and accustomed to the hard life and hard fare of the Arab horses, he quite equaled them in hardiness and endurance, as had been proved in the course of many expeditions and tours of inspection among the tribes of this district.—London Society.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There are few things about which greater misconceptions have been commonly entertained in our times than the subject of training for athletic competitions. Throughout the first half of the present century the popular impression was that the regime in question consisted chiefly in devouring huge quantities of half-raw beef. Nine out of every ten men, and ninety-nine out of every hundred women implicitly believed that a man in training meant a man murdered for the time being upon chunks of half cooked flesh, washed down with drinks which might perhaps be very moderate in quantity, but of prodigious potency. One-half of the horror with which well-bred ladies and well-conducted young people of all kinds looked upon the prize fighter of that period arose from the rooted conviction that this was the diet upon which he habitually lived. Had it ever by any accident been the lot of any of these highly respectable people to assist at the one o'clock dinners of a savage gladiator of the prize ring they would hardly have believed their own eyes when they saw the repast served up. The portion of well but not over-cooked joint, the white bread, and small supply of vegetables, the plain rice pudding, the glass of cold water, and one or two small glasses of port or sherry that did duty on these occasions could not have failed to strike them as resembling accurately the very same midday meal which they were in the habit of setting before their own children by the doctor's orders. Nor would the early breakfast and tea of the fighting man have appeared to them to differ any more widely from their own except that it was more frugal and more rigidly conformable to the idea pattern sketched out by the family physician. As the real truth of the matter began to reveal itself through the mists of prejudice, and amateurs began more generally to train for boating and other races, the raw beef theory as it may be called was gradually discredited. It is now probably exploded altogether, except in very remote and benighted circles, where it still doubly lingers in the minds of a few old maids and childless dowagers.—[The Saturday Review.

WOMEN IN ACTION ON BOARD SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

In 1812 her majesty's ship Sallow fought two French vessels off Frejus. It was on June 16, and after a most obstinate action she succeeded in driving them both in under the batteries of the town. The following anecdote, as narrated by one of the officers of the Sallow, is told at some length in the *Naval Chronicle*, xxviii., 196: "In the gallant and sanguinary action there was a seaman named Phelan, who had his wife on board. She was stationed—as is usual when women are on board in time of battle—to assist the surgeon in the care of the wounded. From the close manner in which the Sallow engaged the enemy, yard-arm and yardarm, the wounded, as may be expected, were brought below very fast; among the rest, a messmate of her husband, (consequently her own), who had received a musket ball through the side. Her exertions were used to console the poor fellow, who was in great agonies and nearly breathing his last, when by some chance she heard her husband was wounded on deck. Her anxiety and already overpowered feelings could not one moment be restrained, she rushed instantly on deck and received the wounded tar in her arms. He faintly raised his head to kiss her; she burst into a flood of tears and told him to take courage. 'All would yet be well,' but scarcely pronounced the last syllable when an ill-directed shot took her head off. The poor tar, who was closely wrapped in her arms, oper. his eyes once more, then closed them forever. * * * Phelan and his wife were sewed up in one hammock, and, it is needless to say, buried in one grave." The narrator adds to the pathos of the above story, telling how only three weeks before, a fine boy had been born to them, and how poor Tommy fared, until they put into Port Mahon. The sailors agreed, "he should have a hundred fathers, but what could be the substitute of a nurse and mother?" Happily, there was a Maltese goat on board which proved as tractable and faithful to its charge as the immortal dumb foster mother of Roman story. In Rodney's battle with De Guichen off the Pearl Rock, Martinique, April 17, 1780, there was a woman on board the Sandwich, Rodney's flagship, who "fought a 24-pounder gun and afterward attended the whole night upon the wounded men."—Notes and Queries.

WELLINGTON AND NELSON.

WALMER, Oct. 1, 1831.—We were talking of Lord Nelson, and some instances were mentioned of the egotism and vanity that derogated from his character. "Why," said the duke, "I am not surprised at such instances, for Lord Nelson was, in different circumstances, two quite different men, as I myself can vouch, though I only saw him once in my life, and for, perhaps, an hour. It was soon after I returned from India. I went to the colonial office in Downing street, and there I was shown into the little waiting-room on the right hand, where I found, also waiting to see the secretary of state, a gentleman, whom, from his likeness to his pictures and the loss of an arm, I immediately recognized as Lord Nelson. He could not know who I was, but he entered at once into conversation with me, if I can call it conversation, for it was almost all on his side and all about himself, and in, really, a style so vain and so silly as to surprise and almost disgust me. I suppose something that I happened to say may have made him, guess that I was somebody, and he went out of the room for a moment. I have no doubt to ask the office-keeper (who I was, for when he came back he was an altogether a different man, both in manner and matter. All that I had thought a charlatan style had vanished, and he talked of the state of this country and of the aspect and probabilities of affairs on the continent with a good sense and a knowledge of subjects both at home and abroad that surprised me equally and more agreeably than the first part of our interview had done; in fact, he talked like an officer and statesman. The secretary of state kept us long waiting, and certainly, for the last half or three-quarters of an hour, I don't know that I ever had a conversation that interested me more. Now, if the secretary of state had been punctual and admitted Lord Nelson in the first quarter of an hour, I should have had the same impression of a light and trivial character that other people have had, but luckily saw enough to be satisfied that he was really a very superior man, but certainly a more sudden and more complete metamorphosis I never saw."—[The Croker Papers—Jennings.

A POET'S CHILDHOOD.

Of Pope's childhood little is known. His rapid rise to fame awakens distrust in the memories of friends. The attempt to trace his early tastes or peculiarities is useless, as vain, to use Goldsmith's pretty simile, "as the chase of the morning dews in the noonday heat. It is not unreasonable to suppose him idolized by his elderly parents, petted by his nurse, Mary Beech, the "nutrix fidelissima" who lived with him till her death in 1725. As a child he is said to have had a round, plump, pretty, bright complexioned face and a voice so sweet that he was called "the little nightingale." In manhood his voice was feeble. Swift complains in the cheerless picture he draws of their meeting in 1726, that his "loudest tone are low and weak." Forty years of thought and sickness worked a startling change in his appearance. Sir Joshua Reynolds describes him as "about 4 feet 6 inches high, a large and very fine eye, a long, handsome nose." The face was lined and worn, the mouth seamed with "those marks which are always seen round the mouth of crooked persons;" the muscles standing out across the cheeks like small cords, the skin drawn and contracted over the eyebrows by continual headaches. Pope can hardly be said to have received an education. It was only between the years of 8 and 12 that he underwent any sort of training. Before he was 8 he was attracted by the pictures to read Ogilby's "Homer." He went on to Sandy's "Ovid" and an unknown version of "Statius." From the family priest, Banister, he picked up a little Latin and the Greek alphabet, but at Twyford school he forgot, under the "Plagosus Orbilius," whom he is said to have lampooned, the little he had previously learned. Between 9 and 12 he was under a master named Deane, first in Marylebone, then at Hyde park corner. This Deane had been a fellow of University college, Oxford. He was one of the Catholic converts of Obadiah Walker, and at the revolution was deprived of his fellowship. Pope, in after life, subscribed to a pension for his tutor, though he seems to have been an inefficient teacher. At 12 years old he returned to the "paternal cell" at Binfield, "a dale," as he says himself, "to construe a little of Tully's offices." With the exception of a few months under a priest in Windsor forest, on the border of which Binfield was situated, this was all the schooling Pope ever had.—[The Edinburgh Review.

LORD DERBY.

"In him," said Lord Malmesbury, "I lose my best friend, and the country a brilliant statesman." He is as offhand and takes affairs as easily and treats politics as completely as a game, as his public performances led people commonly to suppose. "Stanley," said Macaulay in 1849, "is a great debater, but as to everything else he is a boy." So he appears here. Mr. Disraeli somewhere pays a high compliment to Lord Derby's indomitable industry. Those who knew Lord Derby's habits smiled at the insincerity of the flattery. The break up of the conference of Vienna in the April of 1855 was a tolerably serious event in the history of the day. Lord Derby was at New Market. "His reward to-day," says Lord Malmesbury "so full of his racing that he could think and talk of nothing else, and knew nothing of the last week's events.

DUELLING ON THE CONTINENT.

The Deadly Mode of Fighting Which Prevails on the Continent.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Over 5000 duels occur annually in France alone. The enormous majority of these encounters take place between private soldiers. In every French regiment are to be found two or three first-rate swordsmen commonly called "des tireurs," whose especial business it is to test the nerve of any new recruit suspected of a deficiency of physical courage. On the most frivolous pretext the "tireur" fastens a quarrel on the unfortunate "novean," and the unanimous voice of the entire regiment authorizes declares that honor demands bloodshed. The encounter takes place in the presence of four non-commissioned officers and of the fencing master, who stands by, sword in hand, ready to parry any dangerous thrust. The weapon used in the cavalry is the sabre, and in the infantry the ordinary sword bayonet, and the issue is generally harmless enough, although cases have been known of the "tireur" himself coming to grief through the recruit going for his adversary.

In society, and especially among gentlemen connected with what the French term *le petite presse*, a very similar rule prevails, but with one more important modification. The *tireur* is here conspicuous by his absence, and the young aspirant to social or journalistic honors is expected to *faire ses preuves* by deliberately picking a quarrel with some eligible opponent. The weapon used in these affairs of honor is almost invariably the small sword, the pistol being considered far too dangerous an arm—the issue of these encounters is as a rule a scratched finger or forearm. Occasionally, when political or other considerations render ever a scratch undesirable, pistols are resorted to, but with peculiar precautions. Thus MM. Gambetta and De Fourtou—the former being one-eyed and the latter nearly blind—were put up in a dense fog at 40 paces to exchange shots with very short-barrelled smooth-bore pistols. In short, nine out of 10 French duels may be looked upon as a mere farce played for the amusement of the gallery. The excellent health enjoyed by MM. Rochefort, De Cassagnac and Carl des Perrieres, who among them have been out over 50 times adds strong confirmation to this view of the matter.

In both Italy and Spain duels are frequent, but in both countries the saber is used to the almost complete exclusive of the small sword. Indeed, the prejudice against the latter arm is so strong in Italy that it is all but impossible to find seconds who will consent to act in a duel *à l'epee*. The natural result is that, while a fatal issue is rare, the ugly gashes in the face are very common. In both these countries the penalty for dueling, as in France, is merely nominal.

Through out Germany, including Prussia, Austria, and the minor states, a very different rule prevails. With the exception of the oft-described "Schlager" duels among university students, which are still winked at, encounters between civilians are punished with considerable severity, the ordeal of single combat being a privilege practically reserved for the army. In the event of two officers falling out, a court of honor (*Ehrengericht*), generally composed of five superior officers and presided over by the colonel of their regiment or the general commanding the district, carefully investigates the whole affair and decides whether an encounter is necessary. The decision of the court is final, and any officer refusing to comply with it would be compelled to retire from the service, while any duel unauthorized by the court would infallibly lead to the cashiering of the offenders. Pistols are a most universally used, at a distance of 12 paces; and German officers being, as a rule, very good shots, fatal consequences are not infrequent. By a strange anomaly the court does not entirely cover the responsibility of the combatants. In the event of a fatal issue, the survivor is liable to suffer a term of open arrest in a fortress, varying from two to six months. A German officer thus finds himself placed in the dilemma of refusing to fight and being compelled to retire, or fighting and running the risk of being placed under arrest for doing so.

In no country are duels more frequent or more murderous than in Russia, the Russians being, especially when in their cups, as quarrelsome among themselves as they are proverbially courteous to foreigners. The mode of combat universally adopted is that termed the duel *à la barriere*, the opponents being put up at 15 paces, with liberty to advance five paces each at a given signal, and to fire at will. Should one of them fire and miss, his adversary is entitled to complete his five paces before returning the shot. Many cases have been known in which a duellist, although mortally wounded, has yet retained sufficient strength to take steady aim and fire with fatal effect. The great Russian poet Pushkin was killed in a due *à la barriere*, after severely wounding his antagonist.

In the Baltic provinces a system prevails which at first sight appears even more murderous. The adversaries are only three paces apart; the pistols are held with the muzzle pointing upward, and are brought down and discharged at a given signal. It may appear almost impossible for two men to miss each other at so short a distance. But this is not the case. Each of the opponents is so desperately anxious to gain the least fraction of a second on his adversary that, on the signal being given, the weapons are often brought down with so hurried and violent a jerk that the bullets bury themselves in the ground. At a duel fought last year at Riga between an officer and a student in this fashion, three shots were exchanged without any result, while at the fourth discharge the student had the great toe of his right foot cut clean off by his opponent's bullet.

Prince Albert Victor, son of the prince of Wales, will be 21 years of age in January. This young gentleman will be king of England, if he lives long enough, and if the England of those days needs an official of that rank. But his time is apparently far off. His royal grandmother is 65 years old, but she is likely to live and occupy the throne till she is 80 or more, as George III., her grandfather, lived to the age of 82. Albert Edward, the present prince of Wales, who will succeed her at her death, is now 48 years old, and is liable to be 60, as his uncle, George IV., was, before he ascends the throne. If he should then reign 20 years, it would put a good ways off the time for the present royal youngster to succeed him, with many possible intervening accidents by which such an event may be prevented.

Bronze-green and pomegranate-red are the colors most used in combination in Paris this month.

ON THE RIVER.

The Argosy.

"So, Lane is at his old tricks again? If I were that girl's father or brother I should be inclined, to express my opinion of his tactics pretty strongly!"

"Is that Miss Elliot?" I have noticed him by her side more than half the evening; but, if I may judge from the lady's expression, his attentions are not otherwise than acceptable."

"Splendidly handsome girl, isn't she?"

"Handsome enough—for those who admire that style: great eastern eyes and Juno-like figure. For my own part, I prefer something softer and more feminine."

"So apparently did Vane yesterday morning, he was sitting in the park under Mrs. Fairfax's parasol for over an hour and a half. How a proud girl like Blanche Elliot can stand such open rivalry passes my comprehension."

"Mrs. Fairfax? The widow of Jack Fairfax, of the artillery?"

"Even so—Nina Forrester, that was. You must remember her Grahame—pretty little flaxen-haired thing, who looks as if a puff of wind would blow her away. She is awfully well off—Jack took care of that, poor old chap! And really she looks hardly more than a child still, though she has a little girl, as pretty as herself, over five years old."

"And she is flirting with young Vane, you say?"

"Flirting! She's the veriest little flirt in England. Her villa at Twickenham is a paradise for that kind of amusement. Sloping lawn down to the river—boat always ready—strawberries and cream—and a pretty little hostess so charmed to see you if you run down for a breath of fresh air on a hot afternoon. She has been up in town this week, staying with her brother, but was to go home yesterday."

During this last speech Colonel Grahame's attention has apparently been chiefly bestowed upon Miss Elliot and the countenance of the man who is so assiduously bending over her.

It is a very good looking face—a face which one of Sir Reginal Vane's fast-moving friends has sometimes likened to a Gordon setter, with dark lustrous eyes and delicate profile—and if there are weakliness marring the mouth and chin, they are concealed by the black, silk mustache and beard which covered both. He is a popular man, especially with women, who easily learn to call him "Reggie," and smile over the rather free and easy compliments, which have a charm of their own when uttered in that low musical murmur. In fact, a drawing-room pet of the nineteenth century, such as one meets with here and there in the course of every season.

Of a very different type is Leslie Grahame, the man who, standing in the doorway, has been listening to the careless remarks of a gossiping acquaintance. Of Scottish descent, and with the rugged cast of features common to that nation, he might, except for his commanding height, pass unnoticed in crowd assembled at Lady Lethertington's at home. But probably on a field day a spectator would pick out the cavalry officer who sits on his horse so gallantly (though three fingers of his bridle hand are gone, and he is fain to wind the charger's reund his wrist) as an object of curiosity. For do not other medals, besides those so lately won in Egypt, decorate his breast? And is there not some trace of heroism and danger, almost imparalled in modern annals, connected with the cross at Ulundi?

Blanche Elliot, keen-witted in reading countenances, has singled him out this evening, and appeals to Vane with a half conscious laugh.

"Prav, who is that stern-looking man leaning against the door? He appears to take an interest in me—this is the second time I have caught him gazing this way."

"Is that so remarkable? I should have thought the occurrence too frequent and natural to attract your attention—although it is rather wonderful for Colonel Grahame to condescend to notice any one. His head is usually in the clouds."

"He looks out of place here—and feels it. See, he is sighing off," as you say. Grahame—I remember the name—a V. C., is he not?"

"Just so. A great hero in his way, but not a very amusing companion in ordinary life. I only know him by sight, however. Shall I see you once more, when and where am I to see you again?"

Miss Elliot is playing with her fan, and contrives with it to hide the color that for a moment overspreads her face at this question.

As she remains silent he repeats it more eagerly.

"You know my hours—I always ride in the evening during this hot weather—six to eight. I shall probably do so to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" Vane's handsome face betrays evident disturbance. "I am afraid I shall be out of town. Very provoking—an old engagement with a relation."

"Why stoop to prevarication, Sir Reginald?" Blanche had risen now and her dark eyes are flashing. "You are your own master. See, mamma is beckoning me. Good-night. You will find it cool and pleasant on the river to-morrow." And with this parting short she was gone, leaving Vane looking decidedly foolish, and what is worse, unpleasantly conscious that he is looking so.

"By George!" he soliloquizes, as he lights a cigar during his midnight walk to his club. "How savage she can look when she pleases. Yet I don't know but that I admire her all the more—a fire up shows off those magnificent eyes, and the very fact of jealousy betrays an interest in my movements. Still the widow is decidedly pretty—and I have been down on luck lately, and sadly need a windfall. And I really believe she is fond of me, dear little soul."

And Sir Reginald Vane's reflections, now leading him to any satisfactory conclusion, the next afternoon finds him at Waterloo, taking a return ticket for Twickenham.

Five minutes' walk from the latter station brings him to a charming little villa, with green lawn sloping down to the river, while from beneath a weeping ash a dainty little figure, emerging from the depths of a chaise lounge, comes with hand extended to meet him.

In her cool, white summer draperies, and with the flickering sunbeams lighting up her rich Irish blue eyes and wave of pale gold hair, Mrs. Fairfax is as pleasant an object on a July day as any man's eye could wish to rest upon. So Reggie Vane thinks, as, with a sigh and murmur of satisfaction, he sinks into a seat by her side, takes off his hat, and helps himself, uninvited, from the fragrant pile of strawberries in the basket near at hand.

"Frightfully hot in London is it not?" as is his hostess, sympathetically. "Even here, Queenie and I have been able to do nothing but lounge about in the shade and eat strawberries. Where is the child by-the-bye?"

A tiny counterpart of herself, giving promise of even greater beauty, here comes up, and presents a little hand to Vane; but when he attempts to kiss her, she shakes her yellow curls over her face and struggles away.

"Why, Queenie, what have I done?" he asks, half offended, yet too languid to go in pursuit of the baby coquette.

The mother's silvery laugh rings out merrily.

"You forgot to take away the rose she gave you when you were last here. Never mind, Queenie, you must forgive him now."

"And won't you bring me another in token of pardon?" as the rosebud mouth meets his half reluctantly. Queenie hesitates, but is finally conquered by that winning voice in smile, and goes off in quest of the desired gift.

"And now monsieur," says the little woman leaning back on her cushions and surveying her visitor through the large, innocent blue eyes, "how has the world been treating you since we last met? Come, give an account of yourself. Where were you last night?"

"Dined at the St. Elmo's. Stupid affair, and tolerably hot, and no one worth speaking to."

"Miss Elliot was not there?" This in a careless tone of inquiry.

"No. I took in one of the girls of the house who had not two words to say for herself."

"And so left the field open for your eloquence! Come, Reggie, don't be cross; take some more strawberries. I want you to amuse me now you are here. Where did you go afterward?"

"To a couple of stupid crushes—really a barbarous institution in this weather. Lady Hetherington's rooms were tolerably cool, however."

"And you enjoyed yourself there. It is hardly like you to honor an evening rout when there is no dancing—unless some special attraction tempted you."

"And how could that be when you were at Twickenham?"

"Well means, my friend, but hardly so gracefully expressed as I should have expected from you. Queenie, darling, run in and ask why they don't bring tea."

"Here it comes—and—confound it! another visitor. Why cannot that butler of yours learn discretion?"

"Because I prefer to exercise my own," replies Mrs. Fairfax. And the little figure is drawn up, and the baby face takes an expression for a moment which warns Vane that he has gone too far.

"What would have thought," he murmurs into his beard "that the little pussy cat could show such claws?"

Meanwhile Mrs. Fairfax had risen and moved forward to receive her new guest. The servant mumbles a name which she does not catch, and she lifts her pretty appealing eyes in some perplexity to the stranger's face.

Something she reads in that grave, bronzed countenance that brings back old memories—recalling a time long passed away, before poor Jack Fairfax won her with his hasty, impetuous tale of love—before she had, as it were, leapt suddenly from childhood into the glare and excitement of a spoiled beauty's life. Nor is the dream dispelled when the visitor speaks, unconsciously softening his deep tones with the gentleness he would have used in addressing a child.

"You have forgotten me, Mrs. Fairfax? I do not wonder—it is years since we met—and—"

"No, no," she suddenly cried with a joyous clap of her hands. "You are Captain Grahame—my playfellow of long ago. I remember you quite well, now; but so much has happened since those days—"

"I know," he answered gently, wondering whether the shadow in her blue eyes is caused by Jack's memory, or, as he looks at the handsome young fellow so evidently at home in this garden—by Jack's chosen successor. And then the two men glare at one another, after the fashion common to Englishmen when they meet for the first time and are uncertain whether to be on friendly terms or fly at each other's throats.

"Sir Reginald Vane—captain—no, it is colonel, now, surely! I thought so—Colonel Grahame." And, while a stiff bow is exchanged, she proceeds to pour out the tea.

Vane renew his attentions to Queenie, but she, from some perverse instinct of coquetry, bestows all her favors upon the colonel, whose grave aspect would hardly prove attractive to children in general. Yet it melts to a kindly smile, as, lifting the little one upon his knee he glances from her face to that of her mother, older only by some eighteen years, and recalls the days when Nina Forrester had sat as confidingly on the knee of the shy young cornet.

"You will let me scull you up the river, Mrs. Fairfax?" says Vane, as he puts down his tea cup. "I have not forgotten there is voice takes a more tender inflection our last expedition to Hampton court."

Mrs Fairfax looks doubtfully toward her other guest, who somewhat stiffly observes: "Don't let me be any hindrance to your plans. Or perhaps you will allow me to take an oar in your service."

Vane's face darkens, but the widow claps her hands and answers gayly:

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1884.

THINGS IN THEIR TRUE PROPORTIONS.

Hervey in his Meditations, reflecting upon statesmen and their worth, says among other things "Cæsar's vanity swallowed up all which Cicero told him it was true he had lived enough for fame and himself, but not for his country" but Sir Robert Walpole, I believe was the first man who ever said so much of himself, which makes the one more extraordinary than the other as Tully only hoped to be believed in what he said without believing it himself, while Sir Robert Walpole did both. Whereas, with regard to states and nations, nobody understanding it so much superior to the rest of mankind as to be missed in a week after they are gone, and, with regard to particulars, there is not a great banker that breaks who does not distress more people than the disgrace or retirement of the greatest minister that ever presided in a cabinet. Nor is there a deceased plowman who leaves a wife and a dozen brats behind him, that is not lamented with greater sincerity, as well as a loss to more individuals, than any statesman that ever wore a head or deserved to lose it."

There is much in all this which should be heeded. The newer government is to us the more we are affected and so the farther it is away the less it should be. A little of the old time savage reverence for authority makes us admire the representatives of power—be a judge, governor or president. It makes little difference whether the president be a great Lincoln, an amiable Hayes or an unknown Cleveland, the mass of humanity bow to them as if they were superior beings, and convenient food for them when out of office.

As time goes on and experiments increase the people think less of the glamour of office, and consider what the official should be. With increasing intelligence we are lessening the functions of government and so more nearly running ourselves. We have a little bit of contempt for the aggregated wisdom of a crowd called a legislature or congress, and can crack jokes when they adjourn. There is more dread now of doing than doing something, than of there not being. The great statesman of the present is not like a young doctor, having a thousand remedies for one ill, but one who believes in giving a man a chance of walking a square without knocking his head against a lamp. The statesman of the future will not be dramatic, but learned and able. He will not appeal to imagination or feeling, but to soundness of sense. When he does, his duties being less and less expected of him, his place can easily be filled.

It is a happy sign to see us less crazy over our rulers, simply because it shows that we have the intelligence to take care of ourselves. A savage chief falls and his tribe for a time is in despair. But with an intelligent people the fall of a favorite does not create a panic. We forget the fact in a week, or at least make of it a nine days' wonder.

This all comes from the fact that we are depending less upon government or worshipping it as a fetich. The people of this country are self-balanced and self-sufficient, and as this good quality increases they want the government to keep its hands off and let them work out their own salvation.

Congress is now in session and our legislatures will assemble within a few weeks but how many citizens are looking to either for any special good? The little local legislation we actually need we are not likely to get and as for congress, most people would be glad if it would simply pass the appropriations, devise a plan to count the electoral vote rid us of the sugar and silver rings, and go home. There will be growing contempt for our congress, if at every session 900 bills are introduced to rule a people, who know as much, and can see as far, as their congressmen. Rulers are no longer gods. They have their exits and their entrances, and in neither case has the world much to grieve over or rejoice. It was worthy of the hard sense of Dr Johnson, when Goldsmith's poem was offered him for perusal, that he put into it the sentiment that reminds us, "How small of all the ills that men endure, that part which kings or laws can cause or cure."

Mr George W Cable has lately been chosen an honorary member of the Woman's club of New Orleans, and has acknowledged the compliment in a letter in which he says: "I like the idea. It ought to do good. The name is a good symptom. It shows you have got the modern club idea and have escaped the old notion that a club is necessarily something alien to modern influences and refinements. In older communities the word club does not carry with it the imputation of petty over indulgences of sense and appetite but of intellectual and moral advantages—faculties one might even say—secured by combined counsel and action. As communities grow multitudinous and compact, club connections carry such great facilities that every guild finds it wise to provide itself with them. Hence clubs, not of diners and drinkers and idlers merely or mainly, but of the busiest, most earnest, and most valuable people, lawyers, doctors, clergymen—every profession—supplying needs that no other means could supply so well. In the last two years in which I have been in so many cities and towns, I have been struck with the great benefit resulting from numerable professional, scientific, literary, debating, library art, reading leagues and clubs for special purposes now of men only now of women and now of both. Art societies, school and public matters. I know of no other influence outside the family circle so potent to refine and stimulate mentality and to unify the various elements of a community."

The Vermont legislature has just passed an important bill entitled "An act to discourage the frequency of divorces. It was draughted at the request of the committee appointed by the diocesan convention of the Episcopal church last spring—Judge Redfield at the head, and to the committee appointed by the convention of the Congregational churches—Hon Fred Billings, President Buckham and Rev E S Smith. It provides first, that all applications for divorce shall be continued, as of course, over the term of the county court at which they are brought and second that the petitioner shall be summoned into court and examined by the judges upon the merits of the case. It is believed that the operation of such a law will to a great extent do away with all divorces, which in the case of one of the wards of the state.

It is interesting to note that the soundest views on most questions of public policy are not new but that they have been held and expressed from the earliest times. So true is this that an original view now a-days is very apt to be wrong. For example the first council of censors of Vermont in their address on the 14th of February, 1786, made this declaration: "In the opinion of the council, visible property, in proportion to its real value is the only fit subject of taxation, (except the legislature shall find it expedient to impose a small tax on polls, not minors, for personal protection) and every deviation from this rule, whether to exculpate one class of men or to harass another, is an error in government, and ought to be exploded in our future system of taxation."

An exception has at last been found to the rule that democrats never fail to vote, even though they do not always vote early and often in Riley plantation in Maine, which at overwhelmingly democratic, no election for president was held and the clerk makes no returns except to explain that the people did not care to vote. It is a unique case. The voters were evidently discouraged.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints a table showing the popular vote for President as follows: Total vote cast, 10,041,368; Blaine 4,844,661; Cleveland, 4,858,819; Butler, 208,353; St. John, 150,-335. Blaine's plurality, 5712. The popular vote in 1880 gave Garfield a plurality of 70,8

An Indianapolis paper says that Charles S. Voorhees first came into the blaze of public observation behind the footlights of a theater in that city, in the role of Lancelot—for one night only.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The national life-saving service of the United States has 201 stations distributed among the most dangerous points on the ocean and lake coast. Although it has been in existence but about thirteen years its record of life and property saved is almost marvelous. During these years there have been 2047 disasters, involving 3,247 persons and property to the amount of $47,158,314. There were 416 persons lost and property to the amount of $14,231,968, or a little less than one third of the whole sum involved was totally destroyed. The annual report of the general superintendent, just issued, shows that within the past year there were 237 disasters to vessels in the field of station operations for the year. The lives exposed numbered 4203, of whom only 10 were lost. Relief was furnished to 623 shipwrecked persons in the way of food and shelter. The value of the vessels and cargoes involved in these disasters foots up the round sum of $10,570,023, of which $8,099,133 was saved. The actual loss being a little less than one and a half millions. Of the 237 vessels which experienced disaster 11 were total losses. There were casualties to 102 small craft, such as small boats, row boats and small yachts. Of the 178 persons on board of these craft only 8 were lost, the total loss of life for the year within the field covered by the service being 20 persons.

But there is much besides dry figures in this report. The brave plain, unadorned details of heroic daring in the course of duty, and of danger faced and overcome in saving life and property from the perils of shipwreck, which find in thrilling interest the pages of Froude's fine essay on "England's forgotten worthies." The story of the rescue of the crew of the Jessie Martin, November 30, 1882, a mile from the Grand Haven station, Lake Michigan, is peculiarly thrilling, and the almost recklessness with which the employés of the service flood humanity destruction at obedience to the orders of their chief, who shared the danger with them, proves that the spark of heroism in our race has not been smothered by the prevailing thirst for money. The wreck of the Albert Bailey of Augusta, Maine, on January 7th, 1883, was also a memorable example of the brave devotion of the life-saving service, in another section of the United States. The schooner was proceeding with a load of coal and a crew of six men from Baltimore, Maryland, to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and at 8 o'clock in the evening, owing to a dense fog and strong current, ran aground upon the Scott's Island beach, about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore. The crew were taken off in the surf boat, but afterward went back to the vessel, and an arrangement was made with some workers to get the schooner off, and if possible to save the vessel. The keeper of the station, seeing signs of an approaching storm, urged the sailors and wreckers to come ashore. This they refused to do. A heavy gale and blinding snowstorm came on a few hours later, and the schooner went soon a thorough wreck. "The day broke dreadly," says the report, "upon a dismal and terrible spectacle. In the observed light two masts with their spars and cordage spread from an immense heaped sea, which ran and roared in unnatural foam and spray. Up aloft, lashed to the fore-rigging, where they had been since the day before, were the sufferers of the wreck, whiten and shapeless with the frozen accumulations of the tempest. They lay back astant upon the ratlines in attitudes and postures indicative of numbness and exhaustion. The spectators saw all this through the storm veiling of the snow." Meantime the life-saving men had not been idle. They had dragged the mortar-cart, wreck-gun and apparatus for three miles over a beach of mushy sand, through twelve inches of snow and slush. The Lyle gun bore a line to the wreck, but the men on board were too weak and benumbed to secure it. The condition of the surf seemed to make a rescue impossible but the life-saving crew, unable to bear the terrible spectacle of a cluster of human beings slowly dying before their eyes, dashed with their boats into the breakers the clothing frozen so stiff that the garments rattled as they bent to the oars. The first and second efforts were unsuccessful, but on the third start they succeeded in reaching the wreck, got down four of the perishing men, and took them on shore. They rescued the remaining four on the fourth effort. One of the men taken from the schooner died, as the result of exposure, about the time the boat landed. The vessel's stewardess had been washed ove board during the night. Such is an incident in the life of these toilers of the sea.

In these scenes we should not expect to find the sports of princes. Those who wear soft raiment are found in kings' houses. The men who look for soft places in the service of the government would not be likely to engage in this perilous business. And for the sake of humanity it is well that they could not enter it. The cause of the efficiency of the service during the past year as in all years, says the Superintendent is its utter exemption from political influence. From the top the personnel has been made up of the worthiest material procurable, freedom from political considerations having committed the selection to an unbiased choice on moral and practical grounds solely. It is manifest that in this way only the prime adepts in surf and beach work could have been obtained to the best results of relief and rescue secured. The statute of 1882, declaring the service non political, removed all obstacles to the carrying out of the true policy of the service and has made it easier to conduct the saving affairs with sole reference to the public good."

The president and the head of every bureau and department in the government service, as well as senators and members of congress, and the people generally, should make a particular note of his memorable statement. When in a small branches of the government service are selected on the same principle, the general stupidity, inefficiency and dishonesty which have characterized the service in the past will cease and not before.

The supreme court of the United States, in its late decision of popular interest, limits the liability of common carriers for damage to freight to the valuation contract in the bill of lading. Where a contract is fairly made, agreeing on a valuation of the property carried with the rate of freight based on the condition that the carrier assumes liability only to the extent of the agreed valuation, even in case of loss or damage by the negligence of the carrier, the contract will be upheld as a proper and lawful mode of securing a due proportion between the amount for which the carrier may be responsible and the freight he receives and of protecting himself against extravagant and fanciful valuations.

Senator Edmunds has protested against the erection of telegraph poles near his Washington residence. When referred to the district attorney that had ridiculed that Mr Edmunds is right, and that no telegraph or telephone poles can be legally set up in that city unless authorized by special act of congress, and yet, for years, in spite of the protests of property holders the district commissioners have gone on giving licenses to the telegraph monopolies to disfigure the streets. Last year they endeavored to have the wires in the principal streets laid under ground. The Western Union paid no attention to this request. Mr Edmunds will see that something is done by congress this winter to bring the companies to subjection.

From a well known resident of Portland who has been in Yosemite within the last two days THE OREGONIAN is gratified to learn that the symptoms of his malady are growing much better. In a conversation held with him to seemed wholly rational, and it is said that those who are constantly with him are able to detect only occasional slight aberrations, and these are becoming less frequent. His general health is much improved, and there is good reason to hope that he will, ere long, be wholly restored. He receives the most assiduous and tender care from his family and friends.

THE OREGONIAN not only did not encourage betting on the election, but attempted to dissuade enthusiastic partisans on either side from it. It is not in the east concerned as to who has won or who has lost, but since its name is often used in disputes about the majority received by Blaine in Oregon, it will say that decision of the question as to bets made should depend entirely on the terms or understanding thereof. If a Blaine man and Cleveland man made a bet as to the result, the fair interpretation of the wager, in the absence of a special reference as to the vote that might be cast for other candidates, would signify that Blaine's majority in the state would be his majority over Cleveland, and not over all. In most of these bets there is no doubt this was the understanding, or at least the silent consensus, and the effort now to give them a different interpretation looks like an effort ought, based on a quibble to get the money. This view is confirmed by the fact that many democrats actually objected to carry the skein for Cleveland. The circulars of their executive committee attempted to show that it was quite possible and no democrat could be found who would admit that Cleveland could fall more than 500 votes below Blaine.

LATEST FROM CARLYLE.

Yesterday we heard a man call Carlyle the greatest writer of the nineteenth century, because he did not narrate events but showed what produced them. It was a profound remark but still there will be many who doubt whether Carlyle was the greatest writer of the most enlightened age.

Let he was a very great writer. No person in the modern world whose title to public recognition has rested upon the products of his pen alone has ever occupied so wide a space in the thoughts of intelligent men as Thomas Carlyle. The amount of literature concerning him would constitute quite a library. Indeed, we have been almost nauseated with the endless discussions about him in books, magazines and newspapers. But how great he was in his cynicism and selfishness the world could not know till the publication of Froude's Memoirs, based on the letters unpublished writings of Carlyle and his wife, had furnished the means of taking his exact measure and fixing his plan among men.

We have been reading Froude's two volumes which give an account of Carlyle's life in London from 1834 down to his death in 1881. It is a painful book, but a useful one, since it is an excellent antidote to hero worship, which was one of the weaknesses of Carlyle's own life. No one can read these volumes without feeling that the advocate of the spiritual life really led a life that was unspiritual, that the worshiper of strength was contemptibly weak, that the preacher of duty was practically unfaithful in the closest and most binding relations of life that the evangelist of the gospel of silence was the most blatant and vociferous of his contemporaries, that the apostle of self-restraint was the most whining complainer and grumbler of his age, and that the avowed enemy and destroyer of shams was himself the most stupendous humbug of the century in which he lived.

Mr Froude has been severely blamed for his persistence in giving to the world the true unworthiness of Carlyle's life and character. He has at last vindicated himself and justified his course by telling the truth, even though it has presented to us the sage of Chelsea in an unfavorable light, stripped of the vestments of a demigod and exhibited in the proportions of the weak, and in some respects, ignoble man that he was. It is to be hoped that the day has gone by when the public desire to become participants in the policy of concealment, and to lend their approval to that theory of biography that suppresses all that is obnoxious, and perpetuates only that which is pleasing to a member. The old motto, "*Nil mortuis nisi bonum*," in gene ous and charitable, but applied to public men especially to self-constituted censors, who have taken upon themselves the reproof and castigation of the sins of men, it is not just.

Time as Carlyle whipped human society and modern institutions with scorpions' stings. He showed no mercy toward men whose lives were purer and nobler than his own. It is not therefore, merely poetic justice, but fair ethical retribution that has visited his memory.

And yet we ought to treat Carlyle with more mercy than he meted out to others. He had noble qualities in him, and many of his utterances are immortal. He has left writings that, in spite of their unique conception and grotesque style, deserve to endure as permanent contributions to English literature. He was the victim of powers and tendencies which he might have resisted, but did not. We must not be so severe as he was in condemning his weakness. He was but a man and though he meant red others as if they were gods in armor and pygmies in accomplishment, we must not follow his example. He was a dyspeptic. Many of his denunciations were the product of gastric excitation. He knew of physiology enough to be merciful toward others. He to trace the origin of much of his misery to indigestion and dyspepsia. Carlyle's own life was the best commentary on his own teachings. He was a dyspeptic. Many of his denunciations were the product of gastric excitation. He knew of physiology enough to be merciful toward others. He to trace the origin of much of his misery to indigestion and dyspepsia. Carlyle's own life was the best commentary on his own teachings. He was a dyspeptic. Many of his denunciations were the product of gastric excitation. He knew of physiology enough to be merciful toward others. He to trace the origin of much of his misery to indigestion and dyspepsia.

Nothing could better illustrate the tendency of present ers of the establishe church in England to wander from the faith as the heroic Bradley adopted by the bishop of Lichfield for troublesome sermons. It has been the custom for English courts were only in cases of disorders to take their share of teaching, as well as of police work. They are now disposed to confine their influences to the whole subject of the mission hall, and sermons are not only from a list furnished by the bishops. They are bound, however, to shorten and simplify these sermons if necessary. One of these is said to fill it is into be found, the Bradley decision may not altogether expire into. Once a month he may be original and preach a sermon of his own composition, but the sermons must be sent to the Bishop on the following list to examination. A new terror will be added to Monday's of the daring but unfledged curate. He may fly to or the edge of the nest, but there he must stay until the bishop can see him in the circle of his crosier's crook.

The United States already contains great cities and these cities are growing faster than the population than the country. But in no nation in the world's history has the influence of great cities been comparatively so small as in this republic. The dominant and conservative element in the United States consists of the small property owners, and largely the farmers, who till and own the soil. New York city does not govern the state of New York. The portion of the state above Harlem bridge has to be heard from before an election is decided. Nevertheless New York city, with its mainly ignorant constituency does exercise an undue city influence in New York politics. But the fault is not so much in the unrestricted suffrage of these ignorant masses, as in the corrupt influence exercised upon them by intelligent men. The dangerous classes are the selfish rich men who corrupt the ballot for personal gain, the politicians who deceive ignorant voters, and the demagogues who play upon their passions.

The city of New York has, after ruinous litigation, enforced its rights from one class of its corporations that aim to defy it. The court of appeals has just affirmed a decision of the lower court requiring horse railroad company to pay a license of $50 a year for each car run in the busiest season. The loophole through which the company sought to escape its obligations was that, while its franchise provided that it should pay the same license as other companies, two of them paid nothing, one $25, and three $50 fixed by ordinance. This decision will force the company to level to pay the city nearly $100,000 in arrears, and the three other companies a larger amount, probably, and will increase the city future license fees from them to over $13,000 a year.

There are six new states, perhaps seven to be carved out of the present territories before many years. Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Washington. The date of their admission will depend more upon the pleasure of congress. When these new states here will be forty-four states in the Union. If Dakota is divided there will be forty five.

Accurate returns from the congressional districts shows that of 158 representatives who voted or were paired against striking out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill, ninety-six have been returned to the next house, while sixty-three were left at home. Some of the latter were not renominated.

STREET SWEEPINGS.

The newspaper man who travels about the streets of Portland nowadays in search of some thing to write about, must needs be content with much that will not come under the "crime and casualty" heading or under that still more sweeping caption, news items. Careful gleaning brings to either out but little that is important to the north, mid dle or south welfare of the city, and a great deal of public gossip about a great many interesting topics. Equipped with good hearing and a long memory—or, if inclined to disparage yours If and be content to hateful and fateful dilectation—one might say long memory and long ears—even a long memory and many things to report, some which will prove interesting to others. If he does keep his eyes as well as his ears open, he can, with a middle sum grows ren in up the scrapbook that will prove tempting to a large class of readers who don't get enough to chew over in the way of mental food, clothing, quarters, and attention, for I have yet to learn of a single well-authenticated case where it was shown that these were the grounds for desertion. As compared with the armies of Germany, France and Italy, where he service is not voluntary, and where the inducements for desertion are far greater than in our service on this account, in proportion to the numbers, desertions are much less frequent in these armies, and, with exception of cholera, there is the greatest difference in all that pertains to the care and attention given to the personal comforts of the soldier, that of our service being far better and in every way superior. But the duties required of the soldiers of these foreign nations are purely of a military character, and in the performance of such duties even the dullest man in the ranks is worked up to a feeling of pride and emulation, in hopes of attaining that degree of proficiency that will insure him the many privileges and rewards that follow. While in our service the duties required of the soldiers are often varied, and too often of a monotonous character, and too often of a monotonous character, such as should be performed by military prisoners and civilian laborers only. When our soldiers are called upon to perform their legitimate duties only, and in the performance of them are brought to the highest state of perfection in every respect, and instead of being held in garrison year after year, are often sent into the field there to learn their duties on the campaign—what is of equal benefit—discipline of the most rigid character may be imposed, and be complied in without a murmur.

Many young Americans, imbued with a spirit for military glory, seek the recruiting officer and enlist with ambitious hopes of final success in rising in their adopted profession, and gaining the prize awarded to merit, and he'll only to them as an inducement to a faithful and intelligent performance of duty they join their company and regiment, but instead of finding the opportunity to gratify their desire for military honors, they are brought to the drudgery of a common laborer, and not unfrequently is the case where they serve a full enlistment with little or no military instructions. It is under these circumstances and conditions that many men are thrown from the ranks, and that we are sustained by the reports of boards and statements made by deserters under trial before courts martial. It is owing to these reasons, more than to any other, that much desert the service. I cannot believe that the question of pay is taken into consideration by the deserter. There are no like classes of men in our country better paid. In connect on with the question of pay it must be apparent to all that the non commissioned officers of the army should receive a greater money compensation than now with increased on account of the greater, and often very great responsibilities imposed upon the advanced position in which they are placed. The difference in pay of the non commissioned officer and the private, as now established, is not in proportion of like positions in other professions.

The finest body of men in the world are our young Americans from which to recruit our small army and with no other incentive or inducement outside of what is already provided, that the emoluments of the position and the duties will be exacted of them we could be the most intelligent and best disciplined army of the world.

Randall and the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The *Republic* hopes credence to Mr Randall the main object for Cleveland's election in another article which attracted considerable attention from democratic congressmen, and which is generally regarded as a boom for Randall for a place in Cleveland's cabinet. The article reads: "The Hon. Samuel J Randall, after many years of public service, finds himself in a position of unquestioned power and largely increased influence. It does not require a very brilliant mind to discover the fact that Governor Cleveland could not have been elected if Mr. Randall and his friends in the house had not pursued precisely the course that they did. It is a solemn fact that if Mr Morrison and Mr Hurd could have had their own sweet way Mr Blaine would not be the president elect. Of course Mr Randall can not give all the credit for what was done in the house. Mr. Hiscock and his republican friends who led their side of the house must receive their full meed of praise. The wisest republicans now freely say that it was a great mistake to secure the defeat of the Morrison bill in the house. It should have been allowed to pass the house and go over to its natural death at the senate. Gentlemen who are very near to the president have been heard to utter this opinion in unequivocal terms. The prestige of defeating the bill was secured not by the republicans, but by Mr. Randall and his little band of protectionists. Their course in defeating the bill at the outset, not even allowing it to come up for debate, produced a clearer impression upon the public mind of the strength and resoluteness of the democratic opposition to free trade than had existed before, and thus was destroyed in advance the very conclusion that Mr Blaine could voted all his public speeches to produce in the minds of the voters this year—that democratic success must be followed inevitably by the overthrow of the tariff. The grave question that now confronts Mr Randall is how far he shall identify himself with Mr Cleveland's administration. Shall he accept a place in his cabinet if it is offered? There is good reason to believe that Mr Randall's present disposition is to keep out of the cabinet and maintain his individual attitude in the house. He would certainly accept nothing less than a leading place. He might, if left to a choice, after making up his mind decide in favor of the treasury department. Probably the best opportunities would come to him, however, in the interior department. There lies the field for economy and reform, and for dealing with large questions and interests, and would be likely to prove a better place for Mr Randall than the treasury department.

DISSECTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

In the report of Captain Frank D Baldwin acting judge advocate in the department of the Columbia, to the judge-advocate general, we find the following interesting statement in reference to desertions from the army.

The large number of desertions during the past year would seem to indicate that there exist other than those so frequently suggested as the causes which drive men from the service. After many years service with the troops, during the past few years, as a close observer of the causes of desertion, I do not believe that it is owing to the Crammond and dislike to duties of the first sergeants supported by the company officers, nor is it bad food, clothing, quarters, and attention, for I have yet to learn of a single well-authenticated case where it was shown that these were the grounds for desertion. As compared with the armies of Germany, France and Italy, where he service is not voluntary, and where the inducements for desertion are far greater than in our service on this account, in proportion to the numbers, desertions are much less frequent in these armies, and, with exception of cholera, there is the greatest difference in all that pertains to the care and attention given to the personal comforts of the soldier, that of our service being far better and in every way superior. But the duties required of the soldiers of these foreign nations are purely of a military character, and in the performance of such duties even the dullest man in the ranks is worked up to a feeling of pride and emulation, in hopes of attaining that degree of proficiency that will insure him the many privileges and rewards that follow. While in our service the duties required of the soldiers are often varied, and too often of a monotonous character, such as should be performed by military prisoners and civilian laborers only. When our soldiers are called upon to perform their legitimate duties only, and in the performance of them are brought to the highest state of perfection in every respect, and instead of being held in garrison year after year, are often sent into the field there to learn their duties on the campaign—what is of equal benefit—discipline of the most rigid character may be imposed, and be complied in without a murmur.

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MONDAY EVENING DEC 8

AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.

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NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—I hereby give notice that a certain promissory note dated Lowell, Oregon 6th December 1883 payable to Cate & Penn Mfg Co executed by me and was procured by fraud by a person representing himself to be agent of Bright & Central Nursery New York and is the property of said company and will not be paid JOHN MORROW

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO California the furniture in the basement residence of Dr Herry Cook on E Fifth and Oak sts. Inquire of Cook & Co 1st and Oak sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS AND pantry with lot 50x100 on Cable st. Inquire at 1 Cable st.

HOUSE TO RENT—HARD FINISHED AND 8 rooms, 1 month. Also 20 lots on Cable st. 50 per month. Inquire of SIMON Bellevue Ave and 7th

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN a situation as salesman or to take charge of a store. Address A B C, city.

A NEW EXPERIENCED THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man wants to take care of a baby at woman's house. Address M O T, city.

SOMEONE WILL RENT A NICE SUNNY ROOM FOR A single gentleman and board if desired at 444 Tenth st.

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On or About December 8th.

For freight or passage apply to agent, on board, which bark is lying at North Front st., Portland.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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Humbolt river; perhaps a little
Let me hear from you. Letter contains
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reby given that I will not be responsible for
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nle. J. M. COX. Witness, Wallis Nash.
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1 the erection and completion of a two-story
k store. Plans and specifications can be seen in the
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e of WM. STOKES, architect. No 12½ First st.,
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NUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEET-
g of the Merchants Exchange Association will
at their rooms Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 7:30 P. M.
W. T. BAILEY, Secretary.
ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
rd regular annual meeting of the stockholders
North Pacific Lumber & Manufacturing Co. for the
g of officers, will be held at the office of the
ny on Monday evening, Dec. 5, 1881, at 7:30
and Nov. 28, 1881. D. M. McKAY, Sec.
LOST
—FROM 231 SIXTH ST. SUNDAY MORN-
g, a large black and white spaniel dog. The
will be rewarded by returning the same to
s the Hatter.
LET HOUSES AND STORES.
NISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN GOOD LO-
ity. Apply 4 Washington st.
BUSINESS SPECIALS.
SH COMPRESSED YEAST FOR SALE IN
Groceries. Orders solicited. Compressed Yeast
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First and Washington
First and Main
First and Washington

OVER BOATSWAIN'S GRAVE.

BY LORD BYRON

We came proud spirits hither from our earth
Unknown to glory but to gain a birth
Sepulchred in such pomp of woe
And such a universal cost bestow
Where all did vie for the tomb to be given
But which of us could wish that he should leave
But the proud dust it hides the firmest friend
The first or last to mourn a friend
When his task done he calmly sank to rest
Without a tear from those he loved the best
Unhonored falls unnoticed all his worth
Denied in death the boon for which on earth
While many a tyrant scarce deserving nigher
And claiming empire only as a debt
Of mere birthright obtains a brief renown
Or wins by servile flattery or power
Whose name a wider sway or sterner nod
Hath forced into the annals of his God
Behold a spot which bears no blazon'd story
Of vain ambition's blasonry or glory
And who lies here who knows what hath been
Or what he might have been but is no more
Here lies the hope the pride the heart the tongue
Thy comrade thy friend thy brother
Here lies the bosom friend the trusted guide
The kind companion and the gallant foe
Here lies the man of men the noble mind
Here lies—but all we know is dust and shall be more

A LACONIC WOOER.

Boston Courier

Mrs Abigail Widgin a buxom widow of four and 40 sat sewing in the winter sunlight which fell through the stand of geraniums and pet animals before the sitting room window A cheerful wood fire burned on the hearth its flames reflected in the glistening brass fire-dogs glistening only less brightly than the sunbeams themselves

Mrs Widgin was a rolypoly little woman with snapping black eyes, cheeks like Baldwin apples and hair in which only a few white threads disturbed the raven gloss There was an air of determination it is true in her firm lower jaw but this was so overshadowed by the general roundness and jollity of her face as to be hardly perceptible and even a close observer would have pronounced Mistress Abigail as she sat placidly sewing in the afternoon sunlight a dame as gracious as she was comely

The clock in the corner ticked monotonously away the cat on the hearth rug alternately slept and then awakened by a sudden snap of the fire awoke to purr lustily until drowsiness again overcame her The widow sewed on with perfect composure and scarcely even a firmer curve of the mouth betrayed the fact that she was heavily debating some important matter in her mind Only from time to time her glance was raised to the dial and when at length the sound of footsteps crunched on the snow without was heard the quick comprehensive survey which the black eyes made of the room indicated some desire that everything should be right and ready for the coming guest, and showed moreover that the newcomer had been expected

A moment later and Tilly the trim maid had ushered into the room a dapper little man with a markedly legal air shrewd twinkling eyes and a shining bald spot on the top of his head

Good afternoon, Mr Sharperson the widow said briskly rising with hospitable alacrity I began to fear you were not coming.

Good afternoon the gentleman returned allowing his hand to be shaken vigorously

Sit down by the fire, pursued the widow, bustling about with the desire of doing something, yet not quite knowing exactly what to do It must be a cold day for all the sun The snow crunches too much for one not to know that You found it so didn't you? she concluded knowing by experience nothing short of direct question was likely to elicit a response from the taciturn lawyer

Yes I am used briefly

Uncommon cold I should say went on Mr Widgin seating herself opposite in the guest and greeting her plump hands to the blaze in spite of talking of the temperature made her more mindful of it Colder than a mill for the season don't you think?

Perhaps

Oh it certainly is much colder

Not exactly

Each winter as I recall the time of year I seem to expect severe weather

Still no reply

The days begin to lengthen now though the cold begins to strengthen

Still unbroken silence on the part of the lawyer until his hostess was forced to abandon the weather for a more promising topic

You brought the papers for me to sign I hope Mr Sharperson?

Yes

Of course you know that they will not trouble your head in any way and that is the thing about mortgages

It seems Mr Sharper on a mind that for one who knew a thing about legal documents the widow had managed her property with remarkable shrewdness but it not being his custom to waste superfluous words by putting his thoughts into speech he made no remark

I will sign whatever you tell me to in this client continued with really touching confidence It is hard for a woman to have nobody but her self to lean upon I am sure I don't know what I should do without you

Assume nothing

I quite delight upon you

Still no reply unless a faint sniff more or less scornful might be so considered

Where are the papers?

Mr Sharper on rose with great deliberation and from the green baize bag which on entering he had deposited upon the table produced a small package of legal papers He turned again to the widow and the fire in the dwelling appreciatively upon the cheery proportions of both as without speaking he handed the documents to Mrs Widgin

Are there four of them? she asked with some appearance of surprise I only expected three

Four he said but he volunteered no further information

The widow unfolded the papers while the lawyer watched with professional narrowness and as she looked them over the color flushed yet more high in her somewhat florid cheeks

Did you really succeed in selling that 10 acre lot to Mr Woodhuffler? she exclaimed How perfectly splendid! Why Mr Sharperson I am positively getting to be quite an auctioneer Isn't it? am I not to take?

No

And the note really made?

Yes

"For 3000

Yes

"Mr Sharperson I have the greatest mind I ever had in the world to kiss you

Do

The widow was so astonished at having suggested a monosyllable of such a character from the lad lorn that she almost forgot to be flattered but fortunately remembered in time what was expected of her and

Really she simply raved you are positively dreadful I wouldn't have believed it of you

She paused to give him an opportunity of adding something more but Mr Sharperson had already succeeded in returning his features to their habitual tranquility and was unnatural recoil was now more natural than ever

I shall soon begin to look on you for one hearties remarked Mrs Widgin archly I hope you'll protect me from the women when they come

Mr Sharperson's looks expressed such entire willingness to undertake the defense of his fair client than he evidently felt it necessary to put it into word

"I don't know" pursued the widow gazing abstractedly into the fire "but I shall have to look about for somebody to take care of me. What do you say, Mr Sharperson?"

"I?"

"Certainly, you You know my business affairs perfectly, and can advise me better than I can think of "Now, to be perfectly frank, what do you say to my being married again?"

"Nothing"

"Oh, you think I ought not to talk so plainly about it Well very likely not but you'll at least allow that there might be circumstances when I would make it best for me to marry again

Yes

I've been a widow five years, and I think the right man turned up—

She paused with the secret desire to shake the gentleman opposite to see if by that operation his taciturn tongue might not be loosened.

If echo did me significantly as she paused

Why of course she retorted you will allow that there must be a right man somewhere, if one could find him

Yes

And perhaps continued she a mischievous smile replacing the lawyer's eyes a quite new dimple, hitherto wholly unsuspected in her cheek and perhaps you would even advise me to come to you for legal advice in my choice if I paid well?

Certainly

Well then, counselor cruel the widow added peradly

She had been perfectly sure for two or three months that Mr Sharperson was longing to propose to her could he but get the words over his tongue and she had said to herself that this afternoon he should do it if feminine art could cause a way Anything short of deliberately proposing herself she was prepared to to anything rather than let him escape

Now when everything had been so admirably worked up to a speaking point for him instead of uttering the decisive word the lawyer only smiled and was silent To all the truth, he was as eager to get the important question asked as was the widow could he but discern this natural enough but the blankness which just now exasperated it Mrs Widgin's mouth set itself a trifle more firmly than before

That is always the way if one really wants advice it didn't you'd probably be ready enough to give it This was so obviously absurd that they both smiled and both pretending to move nearer the fire moved their chairs a little nearer together

I see Mrs Widgin said with an air of mock despair I shall have to make it a catechism Do you think I had better get married, yes or no?

Yes he replied with a significant smile

Have you any idea where I had better look for a husband?

Yes

Good! Now we are getting on Where is it?

Here

Here in Westerly? Oh very well Mr Sharperson who is there in Westerly for me to marry? I assure you I wouldn't think of Mr Smithers with his five small children, I never could endure Mr Green the tailor I'm sure you can't mean me to marry Mr Church the butcher and Mr Stanchfield is too odious for anything You see don't you that I can't marry any of them?

Yes

Well who else is there?

Me?

You?

Me

It was done at last and if the lawyer could but have so far conquered the habit of half a century of lushfulness as to follow up his advantage everything would have gone on swimmingly

He was thunderstruck almost stupefied by his own temerity and while the widow on her side of the fireplace cast her eyes down coyly behaving that now at least he would take the initiative, Mr Sharperson on his side none the less abased his glances out of sheer bashfulness

Heavens thought the widow shyly reconnoitering out of the corner of her eye I've got to get up and rush into his arms! Was there ever so jaggra ating a man created?

She coughed softly patted the hearth with her trim slipper tip secretly determined that nothing short of the most hopeless desperation should make her break the silence this time

At length when there seemed an excellent prospect that the pair would consume the remainder of the mortal existence in tearing wordless sighs into the coals and just as the widow reached that point when she felt he must speak or go mad Mr Sharperson did renew the conversation

Well? he queried

Well? she chose

Eh!

The lawyer was wholly unprepared for having the burden of the talk thrown upon him and he and then rather inconcerned explanation could say nothing Th widow took it at the fire and looked at her taciturn lover

I must say she observed with a touch of sarcasm in her voice that I have seen more ardent lovers

Mr Sharperson looked rather abashed at this and indeed began to feel that if his suit for the rich widow's hand was to have any chance whatever of success it must be urged with more vigor It aroused him self by great effort and with some warmth

I bet she'd make more

Come the widow thought with one complacency we are getting on at last something to check a speech of that length from him

Aloud she said

Very well then she would let more if you will How am I to judge she continued musingly, not glancing up in a manner which no man's blood in his veins could have resisted how am I to judge but by what I

Fervently Mr Sharperson committed the most remarkable act of his entire life He rose from his chair with the utmost deliberation took a step across the wide hearth rug to the side of his hostess threw his arms around her neck and kissed her with great heartiness and apparent satisfaction

Sir! cried Widow Widgin arising in effectual efforts to release herself Who gave you leave to kiss me? I never saw such impudence!

But the other having once tasted the sweet of the lips apparently enjoyed them far too well to abandon the feast so easily until Mrs Widgin had with caution to kiss her again

I declare he can't help it with good grace to which she evidently could not help by the way you go on one would think we were engaged

Whereupon the lawyer gazed at her with great satisfaction and proprietorship shining in his black eyes

We are engaged

The Thirteen Club

The Thirteen club gave its forty second dinner in New York the other night On the wall hung a banner emblematic of the club a member ousting death The two tables round which twice thirteen skeleton covers ranging about 180 pounds each set were decked in everything that is cheerful On each burned thirteen fancy candles in tin candlesticks In front of each lay a menu in the shape of a coffin bearing in letters of blood the menu composed of thirteen courses principal among which were thirteen oysters friedcakes of veal with thirteen peas and roast partridge in which stuck thirteen original feathers Beside the menu lay the wineward in the shape of a tombstone bearing thirteen kinds of wine [Philadelphia Ledger

Mr John Mullen a Boston bull-buster cattle merchant bet $30 against $300 that Cleveland would carry New York by 10 000 majority One condition of the bet was that if she lost she was to arm herself by selling peanuts on the Boston common She paid the bet realizing over $100 The amount above $58 she devoted to the poor From 200 to 300 people were about her cart all day and the lady did a thriving business, selling small paper bags full at 10 cents each.

SPENDING AS YOU GO.

Picture of a Young Married Couple Who Lived in a French Flat—Not Much Economy But Lots of Comfort

Chicago Herald

That was a very thickly studded story about a New York man who lived in a flat and lived on a salary of $1000 a year saved $250

A newspaper economist was talking with a young married man who on a salary of $1250 a year and never saved a cent

"Then you don't believe a man can live on a certain salary and save money? asked the economist

"Yes answered the listener I do That is to say a man can exist There is a good deal of living done about this problem of living or else I am the most extravagant man on earth which I don't believe I get $1200 a year and don't save a cent On the contrary I run in debt Now, suppose you come and take dinner with me And you go with me to day so that the madam will have no warning in that way you shall see for yourself our average mode of life

The economist and the young married man of $1250 went away together to the home of the latter to 6 o'clock dinner As they approached the house the man of high salary said You notice the portion of the town in which we are walking is decent and clean

So it was There was a breath of cleanliness in the air that was like a shower on a parched field The houses were neat and tidy

Is it worth anything to a man's mind and body to live in such a vicinity?

The question had but one answer The house was reached The apartments where the $1250 a year young man lived was a flat It contained five rooms and was up one flight of stairs It was a neat in its appearance There was not a picture too many or too costly It was comfort Every window was a charming nook and one could sit at any one of them and enjoy life One of the bedrooms was cool delightful and looked like dell It was festooned with leaves and tiger cat was shaded the window and a hanging basket of woodland greens swayed from the ceiling as if it was hung down by an angel The kitchen was as pretty as any room in the house It was carpeted and adorned the back parlor A bird cage swung from the window of this and the yellow inmate danced and sang merrily as his salaried master and companion entered.

The dinner was all that a man with a good digestion could desire soups a small leg of mutton served with a spoonful of appetizing jelly Then there was some baked potatoes stewed tomatoes corn tea, bread and but ter It was butter however and simply delicious

I get my butter in the country said the man of $1250 By the time it gets delivered it costs me as much as it would by the pound in a wholesale house but it is butter when it gets here The same with my eggs Is that worth anything?

Then there were some tarts and some fruit and a bottle of claret I got that claret from a friend who procures it at wholesale $1 50 a gallon Taste it It is as good as you or anybody can get for more money I drink one gallon a week it is all the drinking do I never take a drink down town I never taste beer or whisky I say is there anything in that to make a man a drunkard? Any comfort in that my boy? Of course I could do without this wine of course I could move on a back street or live in a basement I could have my wife make a slave out of herself so that she would be tired out and peevish and fretful when I came home Nice thing for a man whose business cares he must bring to come home and find across red faced peevish wife and tired out Helps a man to make a living do not it? Makes him young again and causes him to sleep well? Bah! Have another glass?

Then after the dinner he brought out two pipes and some delicious smoking tobacco

I hardly ever smoke a cigar except upon the street Of course I might get you a clay pipe and some chips to smoke I don't care to poison my nerves of get the purest and best tobacco Nothing wrong in that? Of course not to me

The economist ventured to ask the $1250 man if his wardrobe was not an expensive item

No not very I wear a pair of trousers patched to my office I have what common people call a Sunday suit, for wedgeout now and then to visit or to accept or to the theater My clothes linen and underwear go to the laundress My wife makes her own dresses and other wear except two dresses which she always has for evening made by the modiste They are trimmed over and cut down or fixed up so that they can do service for a year at least She has a woman who comes to the house to do her washing She does her own ironing Is there anything in my wife that is extravagant?

The economist was silent

You can come to my house any day in the week and find as good a dinner as you got there to day We don't gorge one day and starve the next That may be a good way for animals to live None of it for me

What are your expenses?

I don't know I don't care what they are so long as my wife's checks are red so long as her eyes sparkle so long as my boy enjoys his youth so long as I do not feel the prodding of time and hear his chuckling voice Don't do it you are getting old Take care of yourself I say bah on and a of life as that

And when he said this his wife put her arms around his neck and kissed him And the economist went away marveling much at what he had seen and heard

MARQUIS DE MORES

A Young Frenchman a Nerve and Enterprise—Founding a City

The Marquis de Mores is another great cattle king of this region and besides having a large amount of capital ready at hand to invest in ranches cattle sheep or horses as the fancy strikes him is the possessor of an unusual amount of energy good sense and pluck to back him up in whatever he undertakes to do He is the son in law of Baron von Hoffman who is now in Mexico city making arrangements for the building of slaughter and cold storage houses here The Marquis is not more than twenty six years of age and first landed on our shores in August 1882 in the city of New York Before long he became attracted by the stories of the new country along the Northern Pacific railroad and came out to look it for himself The prospect pleased him and he bought six square miles of land near the Northern Pacific crossing of the Little Missouri river Here he laid the foundation of a city The new metropolis was pitched in the very worst spot on the North American continent

so many wise men said for the midst of bad lands and extinct volcanoes a country always shunned by the wise men and said by people who knew all about it to be unfit for agriculture grazing or anything else

Notwithstanding the warnings and predictions of disaster which were gratuitously poured in on all sides for the benefit the Marquis went right on with the work he had mapped out On April 1 1883 he pitched a tent on the banks of the Little Missouri which was the commencement of building operations He broke a bottle of wine over the canvas house and iron tent pins that held it in place and christened the embryo city Medora in honor of his wife Herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were purchased and cowboys were employed to mind them The Marquis turned his animals loose among the bad lands to pick up a living as best they could, sent for his wife to come from her luxurious eastern home to the little wild western city named in her honor, settled down on one of his ranches and away among the buttes in the mud of his new possessions and soon became established as a cattle and wool grower

The enterprising young Frenchman was secure from interference and molestation of every kind so long as he went about his business in his own peculiar style without attaining success in any one of his undertakings Just as soon however as it began to dawn upon the bewildered minds of the astonished natives roam about that the foreigner was not so crazy after all but that he was in reality about to make a fortune out of the bad lands and extinct volcanoes which they had considered worthless there was a general uprising of the terrors of the Indian and other bug bears of the country to put a stop to the bold proceeding

The Marquis was not to be frightened Although his opponents with a great deal of bluster appeared in force and presented innumerable sixteen pound Spencer rifles and other deadly weapons to scare him out of his wits and drive him from the country he received them with the choicest language and in the politest manner possible He showed however about as much deadly weapons—all steely silver mounted—as the other fellows had although not quite as many and gave the impression that he was capable of defending his right and title to the land purchased by his own money After one or two arrivals had been killed and a couple more a time it was almost a stick and has tuck here by name Medora is now a thriving bustling little town of nearly 1 000 in about as much real love in a wagon called *Ill Bad Lands* cowboy and is destined before long to become one of the great points on the shipping of dressed beeves to Chicago

[Miles City N T Cor New York Times

RECALLING COLONIAL DAYS

A Monument to be Erected to the Memory of Sybrant Quackenbos

The New York Correspondence

A movement is on foot among the descendants of Sybrant Quackenbos the story of whose terrible ordeal during the French and Indian war is barely known to the present generation of them to rescue his grave from obscurity and neglect into which it has fallen and to erect a suitable monument above it Quackenbos was the son of one of Albany's early Dutch residents and was born in that city In 1750 on the day he was to marry a young Albany lady he was impressed into the colonial service as a teamster to go with a load of provisions from Albany to Fort William Henry Lieutenant McGinnis with sixteen New Hampshire militia accompanied Quackenbos as an escort While passing through the unbroken forest at the great bend of the Hudson near the present village of Sandy Hill they were suddenly attacked by a party of Indians said to be under the command of the notorious Marin and were quickly overpowered Three of the party were killed The remainder were made prisoners The prisoners were firmly bound with withes and taken to an Indian camp the site of which is now the green park in Sandy Hill They were placed in a row on the trunk of a fallen tree Then a consultation was held by the Indians the result of which was that a stalwart brave left the circle and walking to the spot where the captives were began ceremoniously to sink his tomahawk into their brains, one after another Quackenbos sat stone end of the tree and next to him was Lieutenant McGinnis The executioner began his bloody work at the opposite end of the tree None of the men was rolled dead from the log without an effort or opposition to the Indian but when he lifted his tomahawk over the head of Lieutenant McGinnis the latter threw himself backward and striking his feet in the breast of the Indian butcher sent him flying several feet away The desperate act answered no good purpose for in an instant he was literally chopped to pieces as he lay bound on the ground by the relentless tomahawks in the hand of Indians who sprang at once to the task Quackenbos who had sat helpless and benumbed witness to the butchery of his companions now closed his eyes to receive the death blow from the tomahawk that was poised over his head but before it fell he was almost thrown from the tree by a heavy body falling against him and opening his eyes he saw the head and shoulders of a squaw interposed between his head and the blade of the tomahawk The interposition of the Pocahontas episode but lacking in it romance the squaw simply begged for Quackenbos's life in order that he might be her log after considerable hesitation her request was granted Quackenbos was unbound and given over to the custody of the squaw who had saved his life a fate he thought but little better than the tomahawk

The Indian soon afterwards started for Canada Quackenbos was taken with the burden of the party that his squaw would otherwise have been compelled to carry while she walked by his side bearing him when he faltered and showing him no mercy They proceeded to Lake Champlain where they embarked in canoes At the foot of the lake they were in sight of Ticonderoga and then Quackenbos was forced to submit to running the gauntlet He was nearly killed by the club of the two tribes of Indians and was given placed in charge of the squaw to whom he belonged She bandaged his wounds and treated him with great care until he was entirely well A prisoner however as captive were bound to report him to the Canadian authorities The governor of Canada became interested in him and purchased him from his Indian mistress and took him to Montreal He was kept there three years during which time he learned the trade of a weaver The governor gave him permission to send a message with word to his parents that he was alive but to deliver the message was a difficult matter It was finally decided to send an Indian to carry a letter addressed to Quackenbos their intention to start I ward as the date approached and to then place it in a forked stick and set the stick in a spot where parties coming from the fort would be likely to see it The letter was found and forwarded to the elder Quackenbos as the son learned when three years later he was permitted to leave Canada and return to Albany The announcement was still faithful and the wedding ceremony so suddenly interrupted was performed in the fall of 1763 in the Livingston county, where he died in 1820

A Chinese Farm House

The Chinese farm house is a curious looking abode Usually it is shelt red with groves of feathery bamboo and thick spreading banyan The walls are of lath and wood and the interior of the house consists of one main room extending from the floor to the tiled roof with closets looking apartments in the corners for sleeping rooms There is a sliding window on the roof made out of oyster shell arranged in row white the side windows are merely wooden shutters The floor is bare earth which at nightfall thus often gathers to gether unusually numerous family of dirty children fowls ducks pigeon and little of pigs all living together in happy unanimity In some districts infested by marauding bands houses are strongly fortified with high walls containing apertures for rifle arms and protected by a moat crossed by a ruse draw bridge With grain swine and a well under his roof the farmer and his men might hold on against a very siege

[Farm Field and Fireside

In the last 30 years the average of man's life has improved five per cents—from 41 9 to 44 1 years and of woman's life eight per cent from 41 9 to 45 2 Of every thousand males born at the present day, 44 more will attain the age of 30 than used to be the case previous to 1871, and every thousand persons born since 1870 will live 2700 years longer than before This is due to civilization, and especially to improved sanitary methods, which is adding to the average of human life at the rate of nearly 10 years in every century

UNDER THE SEA.

Explorations of the Gulf Stream—Discoveries of the United States Fish Commission

The exploration of the Gulf stream during the last season under direction of the United State Fish commission have brought to light many facts of interest in regard to deep sea life and the physical contour of the ocean floor

The observations extended over a considerable area along the Atlantic coast from off the coast of Virginia to the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard all along in the Gulf stream The dredgings were made in depths varying from 50 to 2600 fathoms In a number of instances the bottom in depths between 400 to 1200 fathoms has been found to consist of tough and compact clay so thoroughly hardened that many large angular masses sometimes weighing more than 100 pound have been brought up in the trawl and have not been washed away appreciably notwithstanding the rapidity with which they have been drawn up through about two miles of water In fact these masses of clay resemble large angular block of stone but when cut with a knife they have a consistency somewhat like hard castile soap and in section are mottled with lighter and darker tints of dull green olive and blush gray When dried they do not crack and break up into angular fragments This material is genuine clay mixed with more or less sand showing under the microscope grains of quartz and feldspar with scant scales of mica More or less of the shells of globigerina and other foraminifera are contained in the clay but they make up a very small percentage of the material

In other localities, between 1000 and 1600 fathoms the bottom is covered with or loosely composed of hard very irregular flint and forms the conditions of clay and iron oxide with more or less manganese oxide in the crevices and worm burrows with which they are filled At some localities several hundred pounds of such masses were brought up varying in size from a few ounces up to 20 pounds or more in weight and from one inch to six inches in thickness

Round bowlders and pebbles of granite gneiss and other crystalline rocks, occurred at a number of stations under the gulf stream One bowlder weighing over 50 pounds was taken in 1178 fathoms The pebbles were more or less covered with nodules of foraminifera and bryozoa Scattered bowlders and pebbles have occurred at many other localities along the inner edge of the gulf stream They have probably all been carried there by ice floating away from the coast in spring

A curious instance of the occurrence of abundant relics of human handiwork was observed this year At station 2222 in 1287 fathoms beneath the gulf stream, a large number of common bricks with mortar and soot still adhering to them were brought up in the trawl Some were nearly entire but most were in fragments And bird bones, brachiopods and other forms of deep-sea life were attached to them but the result of which was that a stalwart brave left the circle and walking to the spot where the captives were began ceremoniously to sink his tomahawk into their brains, one after another Quackenbos sat stone end of the tree and next to him was Lieutenant McGinnis The executioner began his bloody work at the opposite end of the tree None of the men was rolled dead from the log without an effort or opposition to the Indian but when he lifted his tomahawk over the head of Lieutenant McGinnis the latter threw himself backward and striking his feet in the breast of the Indian butcher sent him flying several feet away The desperate act answered no good purpose for in an instant he was literally chopped to pieces as he lay bound on the ground by the relentless tomahawks in the hand of Indians who sprang at once to the task Quackenbos who had sat helpless and benumbed witness to the butchery of his companions now closed his eyes to receive the death blow from the tomahawk that was poised over his head but before it fell he was almost thrown from the tree by a heavy body falling against him and opening his eyes he saw the head and shoulders of a squaw interposed between his head and the blade of the tomahawk The interposition of the Pocahontas episode but lacking in its romance the squaw simply begged for Quackenbos's life in order that he might be her log after considerable hesitation her request was granted Quackenbos was unbound and given over to the custody of the squaw who had saved his life a fate he thought but little better than the tomahawk

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HOW A MAN UNDRESSES.

The Process Described by One Who Is a Public Exhibit of the Whole Day.

When a man is fully attired for the street on a mild weather his entire figure, omitting his face, neck and hands, is concealed by 14 articles of wearing apparel which for convenience may be classed as follows Overcoat hat, vest pants, suspenders and shoes underwear necktie, collar cuffs, shirt undershirt, drawers, socks sock suspenders and a handkerchief to top off with To secure these things against filling off in the streets neither pins nor strings are used buttons alone serving the purpose Properly speaking the man's outfit is not yet complete for he has to carry with him a watch and chain, a pocketbook had pencil knife watches, toothpicks, keys small change, cigars, comb bills paid and unpaid memorandums car tickets commissions as deputy marshal or deputy sheriff, and letters either a private or business nature or both For places in which to carry this assortment he has 15 pockets distributed as follows In the coat five—outside breast two in the tails and one for car tickets vest upper and lower one in the outside breast and one inside, pants five, one pocket and watch are the only articles that are consigned to established pockets the rest of the things are scattered here there and can only be found with a search warrant While the attire its components as it is not held in place by whalebones or glassed boards or steel bands and therefore every movement is one of freedom.

Particular as to their general appearance on the streets men are notably careless in their disposition of the pieces on retiring for the night and the raiment of external in this respect as great as the nakedness of the room where they can be thrown Adam cannot fairly be placed in this category because his wardrobe was limited and furthermore if unable to find his duds in the morning he had only a step to the nearest tree and pull an entire new suit from the closest branch

Work was all in on the *Enquirer* a few mornings since and the staff was gathered in Dynamite hall in the third story, when conversation turned on the methods of undressing Said the deputy marshal to the reporter I'll tell you how I do. By the time I get to the head of the stairs my coat and vest are unbottoned Going into the room I give my shin a drive against a low rocking chair and say d—n. This occurs every night in the year I've told myself time and again she ought to discharge that girl I strike a match when it is too evening late Next I sad my hat over on the table in the corner and shed my coat and vest on the sofa Standing in front of the glass I take off my collar and tie, then down my suspenders and then leaning forward raise my chin, and rubbing my hand under it wonder whether I ought to get shaved in the morning Glancing over one shoulder I unbutton the shirt, then ending my right paw over the other shoulder I grasp as with both hands and pull it over my head and drop her on the floor The undershirt comes next That gets skinned inside out before I get through with it Do you get me that if you forget the top button you have to hang yourself when you get the thing upside down, tails in the air out of reach? Next I inspect my muscles in the glass I am getting great muscle If the right shirt's handy, that goes on next, if it ain't it doesn't, then I sit down on the side of the bed bend over and take off my boots Loosening my pants I stand up and shove them down below the muscle and then sitting down again put a hand on each inside continue the shoving until they lay on the floor like a pair of mats Then I make a sneak on the socks and when they are in the heel I tear them The drawers I strip like I do the pants and the undershirt pair of mats I'm all fixed now and I put out the light miss the bed by six feet in the dark get there finally, turn in and never what my assignment is going to be next morning

I like about dressing chimed in the sporting reporter Charlie Turner shooting on a bet at the Tindell hotel went up to the elevator to his room in the fifth story When I got out of the elevator was waiting for me I told him to take me down to the office He was back in the hotel office, he said in his baseball uniform in five minutes and a half

Etiquette in Drinking.

The custom of touching glasses prior to drinking healths is common in England and other countries especially in Germany It is curious to trace how this custom has prevailed and still exists even among savage tribes To drink out of the same cup and to eat off the same plate was one of the ways in which the ancients celebrated a marriage and the wedding feast continued to be not the least important in the marriage ceremonies to the present day The Indians of Brazil retain a custom of drinking together a little brandy, as a sign that all marriage is concluded In China sometimes four cups are met with

In the mediæval banquets of Germany it was the custom to pass a loving cup from hand to hand but this gradually necessitated that the cup should be of capacity and thus smaller cups or glasses were adopted and the old custom was conformed to by the drinkers touching their glasses before drinking The ceremony of touching the passing and drinking out of the loving cup is practiced at our city festivals and at some of our college dinners and is said to have arisen from the custom of King Edward

It was then the custom of the Anglo-Saxons to pass around a large cup from which each guest drank Who thus drank could not be suspected of any evil design and as he lifted up the cup with both hands his body was exposed without defence to a blow and the occasion of offense used by an enemy to murder him To prevent this the following plan was adopted When one of the company about to drink he required the companion who sat next to him to be his pledge—that is to be responsible for protecting him against any bodily who should attempt to take advantage of his defenseless position

Pledge of honor is the name given to the custom of drinking to the health of another person and is of great antiquity It is said to have originated in the following manner Edward the Confessor, when he was a prisoner in Hungary, was treated with great kindness by the king of that country, who, on the occasion of a visit paid him by Edward, drank to him, and then handed the cup to Edward, who, in order to show that he had no fear of being poisoned, drank the contents of the cup to the bottom Edward, on his return to England, was restored to his throne, and in memory of the circumstance which had preserved his life, he established the custom of pledging the health of his friends

[Graphic

Ma, is it wilful to pray words is for keeps Yes my son it is very wicked Willie Green wanted me to play but I wouldn't Didn't that right I am proud to hear it I had the courage to refuse I told him it was wicked and told to say nothing to me I called me a goody Well never mind Oh I don't I asked nevertheless with him and came out seven cents ahead

Detroit Free Press

Subscriber See the cards in brokers' windows News Proposition Yes unfortunate isn't it? Subscriber But you have your cable news as usual, I notice? No Yes naughty lucky wasn't it? Our dispatches had just passed the line where the cable broke right in mid ocean A could be and then would have been out of Post Journal

I just went out to see some one and he was in when I asked his question as he tried to back in came out backward on an orchestra chair Yes said she, picking up a roll of the play you've been to see the evil one Why said he laughing do you see the cloven foot No was the reply, but I smell the Coven breath.

The late czar's famous Danish dog which was with him when he was assassinated died recently at Lucerne It had belonged to Princess Dolgorouki since the death of its master, and was a great pet with the princess and her children The animal's skin is to be stuffed.

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Described by One Who Is a Pair Sample of the Whole Sex.

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pen the custom of the Anglo-Sax- around a large cup, from which drank. Who thus drank stood ehe lifted up the cup with both body was exposed without any a blow, and the occasion was d by an enemy to murder him. this the following plan was When one of the company stood he required the companion who him to be his pledge—that is, to able for protecting him against le should attempt to take advan- defenseless position. The com- d up also, and raised his drawn is hand to defend the drinker king. This practice, in a some- d form, continued long after the f society had ceased to require it, e origin of the modern practice r by drinking. In drinking from r cup" as now practiced, each s and takes the cup in his hand nd, at the same time, the person to him rises also, and when the the cup in his turn, the individ- him does the same.—[London ardian.

here is Barchard and Why!

Barchard, of alliterative note- led his audience yesterday by nmarding of them: "Why am en?" If there was any one pres- ew, he did not want to tell in so ce, and the conundrum, not to ver, went unanswered. There se who heartily wish the rever- man had been in the place named, sodfies, at least a month before ction. If he is sincere and hon- esire to know why he is not in haps he might get some light ect by addressing his inquiry to t gentleman in Augusta, Me., ember of the republican national

tan colored cloth, almost as tints, is made up in dressy r young ladies to wear at after- Gilt braid and some ker fur are the trimmings, and ully a fanciful cap or small bon- ome cloth. These are carriage s they are too light and too worn when walking, although h, the material now most used dresses.

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1881.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

PURITANICAL PURITANS.

The Boston *Congregationalist* expresses surprise that the New England Puritans, who drove Roger Williams out into the wilderness for denouncing the right of the civil law to enforce Sunday observance, should be guilty of being "intolerant bigots," or "extremely merciful and kindly in their treatment of him when compared with the manner in which some English and Scotch Puritans were treated for similar heresies in those days"—e.g.: Two years before Boston settled, Alexander Leighton, a Scotch divine of eminence and a professor in the University of Edinburgh, who had offended the prelates and bishops somewhat by writing in a published work, was sentenced to be whipped, set in the pillory at Westminster, have his ears cut off, his nose slit, be branded on both cheeks by a hot iron, fined £10,000 ($50,000), and imprisoned for life. "If any how poor creature would have been found, pilloried, whipped and branded and flayed alive for his offense, and miswords had he been left to the official treatment then in vogue in the mother country, instead of falling into the tender hands of Winthrop and his associates this side of the sea!"

PEDDLING THE GOSPEL.

The Chicago *Interior*, commenting on the action of a popular clergyman that he proposed to "peddle the gospel" among the people, that he did not consider it his duty, or the duty of preaching the gospel in his pulpit to the people who would come to hear it, to go about from house to house or from one individual to another, as some do, urging the gospel upon their acceptance, wisely saying: "It is a delicate and difficult thing to invade the sacred privacy which pertains to personal states of mind and feelings, and become the self-appointed teacher on the most sacred of all subjects. The reserve into which all sensitive people retire when the state of their souls in question is often somewhat rudely broken in upon, on account of depravity, and is frequently trampled over, as if it were a mere matter of no moment. A profound respect for the sanctity of human feelings on religious matters, and a deferential approach to the souls that enshrines them; is the first condition of successful and religious conversation."

CHRIST AND PROHIBITION.

The Philadelphia *Christian Statesman*, organ of the Society for Amending the United States constitution so as to recognize the authority of Jesus Christ, and the Law of the Christian Sabbath—earnestly advocating prohibition, but says: "Prohibition is not the ultimate reform. It is but an effort at an important one, toward which total abstinence would not make a fallen race to God. Nothing is adequate to this but Jesus Christ. Hence the necessity for the maintenance in advance of all the reform movements, of that standard which bears the name of Jesus Christ as its king. It suggests a further reform which is immediately before us, and draws both men and parties on to the only ultimate achievement of political regeneration."

DANGER IN THE AIR.

The Western Christian *Advocate* (Methodist), editorializes the Cincinnati conference report on "Public Morals," and remarks: "The moral sentiment of the nation, especially in the matter of chastity, were never in greater danger than now. Theories are promulgated which, if generally accepted, would make a second Sodom. Danger is in the air, and ministers (religious) papers would put themselves under the prophet's stigma as dumb dogs if they did not lift up a voice of warning. The nation is bad enough now. Let every good man speak and every pure woman pray." The "report" referred to was of the wide desecration of the Sabbath, generalizing vices of marriage and family relation which so largely obtain, fraud and fraud at elections, defalcations, homicides and forgeries, in which church members and even officers are not infrequently involved, and says: "We are deeply pained and humiliated at the attitude of many high positions and great influence, and several periodicals hitherto regarded reputable, now deliberately announcing views contrary to the teachings of the Bible, abhorrent to moral sense and perilous to every interest of the nation."

A PICTURE OF TALMAGE.

A visitor in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, who recently visited New York and went to hear Talmage, gives a graphic description of that eccentric preacher: "He is funny enough, and sensible enough to make most of his looks. He stirs no one to tears, but stirs the old in a fresh way, and lets the reader peep through the gills of the fish instead of the bars. He never gets above his audience. He takes them above him, literally and metaphorically. A horse that lets all the children and the nurse ride him at once will be popular. He does not argue to make scripture stronger—he only illustrates. He is not dull. He is newsy, and after all he preaches news. Sometimes mist, rain, and sometimes the rushing storm of wind with lightning; but in all cases the people get wet and pasting people nail it, if only to prevent. The dust is laid, or the heat of the way has been checked, and the weary have rested the sore shoulders and aching hearts of 5000 people."

YOUNG SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Mr. George W. Douglass, in the New York *Observer*, says that more pains need to be taken in "weeding out" Sunday school libraries, for "it is simply astonishing how many worthless and even objectionable books are on the shelves of most Sunday schools. Books which lead to the impression that to be good, young, or which inculcate the spirit of modern revivalism, are not to be desired in a good church library. To say nothing of frivolous love stories. We would not confine the scope of the Sunday school library to "books that are directly religious," for, "in the case of those above a certain age, especially by boys, a useful result in making the library not wholly useless." Books of "history, of science, history and travel," are recommended; and one of Darwin's books is named, among others, with special emphasis, though "composed without a definite religious intention."

ADDITION TO HIS POSTAL TELEGRAPH STOCK.

John W. Mackay has but recently acquired the Comstock mine where $7,300,000 is in sight, as $2,000,000 in a Texas railroad company and his cable scheme, with a capital of nearly $25,000,000. He is said to be worth $175,000,000.

VISIT OF VICTORIA AND THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

It is proposed to make a pilgrimage next spring to Le villa at Cannes, which was occupied by the duke of Albany's death. It is proposed to time their visit so as to reach the Nevada March 25, 1885, on the first anniversary of Prince Leopold's death.

SALOONS AND SALOONS.

Parlor cars and saloon cars, the rows sewn together, are made to do duty for the ordinary rooms, and feather cloth, viz., plush, is drawn on to an invisible foundation.

STRIPES GROW IN FAVOR.

Stripes grow in favor for lower skirts and apron front on plain wool or silk dresses. These stripes are lengthwise of the goods, and across for those who

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The Recent Expedition and Cause of Disaster.

Official Report of General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer United States Army.

In the annual report of General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer United States army, just issued from the war department, the following interesting account concerning the Greely Arctic expedition is given:

The general plan for the expedition to Lady Franklin bay received the signature of the president the 28th of April, and the expedition was established by act of congress approved May 1, 1880. It contemplated sending one ship with a small party and three years' provisions to be left at their station, and that the ship should then be discharged.

This was to be followed by a supply ship the next season, 1882, and by a relief ship the second summer, and in case it did not reach the station, the party was to establish a depot and quarters for the winter at Littleton Island, with sufficient supplies for both parties, and remain there, and not later than September 1st, Lieutenant Greely, the Arctic commander, with his party, was to begin his retreat, and join them for the winter. This would require sending a ship to Littleton Island the fourth year.

Before Lieutenant Greely's departure from Washington I determined upon a general plan for carrying out this work, after full consultation with him, including a plan for the guidance of two proposed relief expeditions to suit in 1882 and 1883, respectively. His general outfit was the most complete in all respects ever sent into the Arctic seas, and was the result of very careful and comprehensive study.

After arriving at his station, Lieutenant Greely wrote out what he deemed a more complete plan for his relief, and forwarded it to me, earnestly recommending its adoption. In its support he used the following language: "Such action, from advice, experience and observations, seems to me all that can be done to insure our safety. No deviation from these instructions should be permitted." I regarded that plan as authoritative, coming, as it did, from an officer possessing peculiar means of knowledge, charged with the performance of hazardous duties in an almost unknown field of operations, and pre-eminently endowed with the qualifications that should challenge respect for his judgment in such a matter, and it had the weight of being of necessity the prearranged plan, the violation of which on any part nothing could excuse. I still hold that, in view of all probable emergencies, it was the wisest plan that could possibly have been adopted.

The steam sealer Neptune was dispatched in 1882 with a proper relief party and adequate supplies, in charge of W. M. Beebe, Jr., of the general service of the army, but failed to reach the station because of impassable ice barriers. After watching for an opening through the solid ice of Smith's sound and Kane's sea, until the navigable season in that latitude had nearly closed, and discovering none, the expedition made caches of supplies at the most northerly points of land that it attained and then returned to St. Johns.

The steam sealer Proteus, of St. John's, was chartered by me as the relief ship for 1883. That vessel had borne Lieutenant Greely to his station in 1881, and he had favorably highly recommended her and her captain as in all respects well qualified for that duty. The plan of this relief expedition was submitted by me to the secretary of war for his approval as early as November 1, 1882. In the first paragraph of my letter inclosing the same I wrote as follows: "I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of plan for relief expedition of next year for the Arctic party at Lady Franklin bay, which plan Lieutenant Greely wished followed in the event of a failure to reach him this year. This seems to leave us only to follow his plans." That plan was returned to me without any dissent as to its essential features, but with the suggestion "that it would be much desirable to endeavor to procure from the navy the persons who are needed for this relief party." My views as to such suggestion were requested, and as they were furnished I presumed that they were satisfactory, as it was not insisted on. As a measure of precaution, the secretary of war, on my special application, requested the navy department to detail a suitable vessel of the navy to accompany the relief ships as far north as Littleton island. The steamship Yantic, Commander Frank Wildes, United States navy, was accordingly assigned to that duty. She was placed in dock and heavily sheathed with oak planking, and her battery and ordnance stores landed, and it was believed that she was in all respects thoroughly equipped for that special service. In view of the possible destruction of the Proteus, Commander Wildes was ordered to proceed as far north as practicable, in order to afford succor to her officers and crew in the event of such an accident, and he was directed to proceed northward through Davis straits, in company with the Proteus if practicable, but not to enter the ice-pack or proceed beyond Littleton island.

Lieutenant E. A. Garlington, Seventh cavalry, United States army, was assigned to the command of the relief party by order of the secretary of war, he having volunteered, and being recommended as a suitable officer for that service by the general commanding the department of Dakota, where he had been stationed for several years. Lieutenant Garlington's instructions embodied the plan of Lieutenant Greely, and he was ordered to follow it closely. He was informed that he would be accompanied by a ship of the United States navy, the Yantic, as far as Littleton island, to render him such aid as might become necessary and as might be determined by the captain of that ship and himself when on the spot.

The relief expedition, consisting of those vessels sailed from St. Johns, in company, on June 29th, and voluntarily separated on the same day; the Proteus on her arrival at the last named point on July 12, and remained together there until July 6, when the Proteus again proceeded northward alone, and seven days later was crushed in the ice-pack of Smith's sound and sunk with nearly all her stores. At the time of the sinking of the Proteus off Cape Sabine, on July 2d, the Yantic, that was ordered to be at Littleton island, if practicable, to meet just such an emergency, the designated reserve ship of the expedition, was distant from Littleton island more than 1000 miles.

Lieutenant Garlington, on the day succeeding the wreck, proceeded with the relief party to Lifebout Cove, near Littleton island, and without halting for the arrival of his reserve ship, set out at once southward in small boats, carrying off with him full rations for thirty-seven men, for forty days at least, being three-fourths of the provisions saved from the wreck, leaving less than one-fourth cached for Greely and his party of twenty-five at Cape Sabine.

Lieutenant Garlington and party boarded the Yantic at Upernavik on September 2d. She had arrived at Littleton island on August 3d, only five days after the relief party had left that vicinity, and started southward on the same day, without leaving one ration out of her superabundant stores for Lieutenant Greely and his party. The Yantic returned to St. Johns on September 13th.

His abandonment of Lieutenant Greely and his party to probable starvation, by officers whose only mission in those waters was to succor them, displayed a lamentable disregard of grave responsibilities.

When the convoy was met it was but three days' steaming from Littleton Island, fully stored with supplies, out of which ample provision for Lieutenant Greely and the relieving party could have been made, supplemented by those at Cape Sabine and Littleton island, and it was comparatively in the early season. Yet the convoy did not return to leave succor, nor did the commander of the relief, Lieutenant Garlington, demand it.

Immediately upon the return of the ships to St. Johns this bureau did all in its power to have other ships at once sent from that point, but was unsuccessful, after having been assured that it would be done. It is now almost certain that had any of these steps been taken loss of life and disaster would have been averted, and the cost of a ship from St. Johns last autumn would have been but a small part of the expense of the final relief.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Greely carried out his instructions literally, as this bureau had also carried out the prearranged plan. Leaving his station within the prescribed time, he brought his party, records and instruments for final comparison, to Cape Sabine, in its retreat without loss, all in sound health and under wholesome discipline. Landing at Baird inlet on September 29th, after having been adrift for a month in the ice-pack of Kane's sea and Smith's sound, Lieutenant Greely found himself in a desperate condition. He had at that time one boat and about 20 days' rations. Upon the return of two men sent to Cape Sabine he learned of the loss of the Proteus, and ascertained that some stores were cached in that vicinity. In like manner he found 150 pounds of English meat at Cape Isabella. Abandoning the winter quarters, which had been built in the meantime, he moved his party to Camp Clay, about four miles northwest of Cape Sabine, on the shore of Buchanan strait, where the cache of stores from the Proteus had been made. This point was reached October 15, 1883, when but ten days' sunlight remained. On examining the stores Lieutenant Greely found 250 rations in the English cache at Payer harbor in bad condition (except the beef), and 250 rations in good order at the so-called Bedek cache. In the wreck cache left by Lieutenant Garlington were found 500 rations of bread, about 100 rations of meat, a few canned vegetables and a large quantity of tea. At Cape Sabine, abandoned by Captain Pike, was found a quantity of tea and about 300 pounds of bread. No other provisions of any kind were to be found. Considerable clothing was found cached both at Sabine and Camp Clay, but it had been badly damaged by foxes and bears.

By November 1 winter quarters had been built and all caches and articles gathered at Camp Clay. A hunting party was sent out after seal, and camped in Rice's straits. By November 12 (at which time the sun had been gone 17 days) the hunting party had returned with two small seals, and the party sent to Isabella for the English meat cached there had been brought back, having been obliged to abandon the meat and the gin in Baird inlet; owing to complete disability, by freezing, of one of the men. From the 1st of November the party was put on a ration of 14 ounces, of which less than five ounces was meat. The plan adopted by Lieutenant Greely contemplated this ration until March 1, when the remaining provisions would give an increased ration for 100 days, during which he hoped to reach Littleton island. At that date his party was still intact, with the exception of one, who died of scurvy in January. Lieutenant Greely had, however, learned early in February that Smith's sound was yet open—a condition of affairs which continued the entire winter and spring. The ration being reduced, still further, four of the party died from insufficient nutriment during the early part of April, while another perished in an attempt to procure the meat abandoned at Baird inlet the preceding November. Twenty-five foxes and about 60 birds were killed during the winter and spring, which materially assisted in sustaining life. In the middle of the month of April a small bear and young seal were killed, which rendered possible a slightly increased ration and prevented further immediate deaths. About the middle of May the last food was issued and deaths again commenced. From about the middle of March the ration was supplemented by minute sea diatoms, which were caught in a tidal crack, and later by saxafrage and lichens, which, with sealskin from clothes and sleeping-bags, formed the supply of food from the middle of May. On June 18 but seven of the party remained alive the rest having perished by starvation, except Eskimo Jens Edward, who was drowned, and Private Henry, who was executed by order of Lieutenant Greely for repeated thefts of food. From the middle of April Lieutenant Greely's party looked with ongoing hope toward Littleton island, trusting that relief would come from that quarter. From that time forward a broad channel, free from ice, existed in Smith's sound, which could have been crossed by strong men, but was utterly impassable for Lieutenant Greely's party, enfeebled and diminished as it was by months of starvation.

Preparations for the rescue this season were timely, the plan being carefully elaborated by a board of officers of the army and navy. The expedition sailed from New York in three ships, the Thetis, Bear and Alert, the latter having been given to the United States by the queen of England for the purpose, about the 1st of May, under Commander W. S. Schley of the navy, reaching cape Sabine the 22d of June, effecting the rescue of the seven survivors, and, returning to the United States, reaching Portsmouth, N. H., the 1st day of August, and, with the exception of weakness, all in good health. Sergeant Ellison, who was frozen in an attempt to secure the provisions cached at Isabella, dies on the home passage, July 8th, after suffering amputation of all his limbs. The work of rescue under Commander Schley was most praiseworthy and successful.

Up to the return of the expedition this year I had hoped there would be no occasion for raising the question of blame at this or any future time. But new light has been cast upon the subject, and with it my duty becomes plain, and the truth of history and justice to all, calls forth such impartial inquiry and authoritative judgment as a tribunal broad enough to embrace the whole question shall institute and pronounce, and the congress of the United States is manifestly such tribunal.

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The expedition will stand among the foremost of its kind. It carried its work farther north than any other. It gained detailed geographical knowledge of greater breadth in that region than any other. It brought back more complete data upon physical problems than any other. It dispelled the myths and superstitions of Arctic living, and completed in a masterly way all the services it was sent to do, in the exact manner as it was arranged, having made a clear addition to the sum of human knowledge, and returned to the place of rendezvous intact and perfect, and it is proper that the fault of failure afterwards be fully understood. Both Lieutenant Greely, in the Arctic, and the signal bureau, in Washington, carried out their parts of the prearranged plan of rescue literally and successfully in every particular. This plan seemed to be a good one, and Lieutenant Greely reiterated it after reaching his station and seeing what he wanted, and it proved to be good.

The sinking of the Proteus, which terminated this success, which to that time was complete and faultless, was an accident for which there may or may not have been blame. But means to substantially restore the losses so incurred had been provided and were at hand. The Proteus was the best ship with the best captain for the purpose, both being the same employed by Lieutenant Greely in 1881, and she was very perfectly supplied and well equipped. She was sent at the exact season then believed to be the best for the fullest chances of success, and she was accustomed to Arctic navigation. But when she sank the full responsibility for what followed rested with those on the spot, and it becomes necessary, in the fuller lights, to discuss it, that censure may not be misplaced. Besides the duty that necessarily reposed in the commander present, Lieutenant Garlington's orders read: "A ship of the United States navy, the Yantic, will accompany you as far as Littleton island, rendering you such aid as may become necessary and as may be determined by the captain of that ship and yourself when on the spot." This was all any commander so situated, imbued with a just appreciation of his duties and responsibilities, could wish.

Lieutenant Garlington failed when at Cape Sabine, July 22d to replace the spoiled parts of the cache of food previously left at Cape Sabine, as he was ordered in his instructions to do. Lieutenant Greely says of this in a letter written by him for the chief signal officer, April 30, supposing himself at the point of death, "had Lieutenant Garlington carried out your orders and replaced the 240 rations rum and 120 alcohol in English cache here, and the 210 pounds monthly English bread, spoiled English chocolate and potatoes, melted sugar, and the 210 pounds rotten dog biscuit we would without doubt be sure." Lieutenant Garlington saved from the wreck about 2,100 rations, they being but a part of those put upon the ice and could have been saved, which he landed at Cape Sabine. These rations for Lieutenant Greely's party were priceless: they were worth many human lives. Of these rations he left for them about one-fourth part, and of this but about 150 pounds of meat, taking the remainder away in his boats for his own use; seeming only to limit the quantity taken by the capacity of his boats, when his men were strong and well, in the summer season, had suffered no hardships, were abundantly supplied with guns and ammunition, in a region full of game and walrus, in the neighborhood of the friendly Esquimaux and with their faces set towards plenty. A proper appreciation of a sacred duty inc of his obligation to his trust and to Lieutenant Greely, would have shown him that two-thirds of these stores ought to have been left, and had this been done Lieutenant Greely says his party would all have been saved." With one-third of the rations taken away and other resources at hand, the retreating party would have been reasonably safe. Besides, the food improvidently used and wasted, used for fuel, used to feed to repletion a dog, and left to waste in his camps, would have saved human lives at Camp Clay.

On reaching Littleton island it was found that its shores were literally lined with walrus, while there were in the vicinity of the party 15 guns and some 400 or 500 rounds of ammunition; a better supply than any expedition ever before had in those regions.

There is scarcely any room for doubt that in a few days the party could have killed and packed in snow as is often done in Dakota, walrus meat enough with stores in caches in the vicinity, and saved from the Proteus, to have supplied the combined party of Lieutenants Garlington and Greely a wholesome and abundant ration for a year.

Lieutenant Ray says that at Point Barrow, under like circumstances, his party killed walrus enough in one day to have supplied his party a year.

Lieutenant Garlington reports that he left Littleton Island with his party for the south for the purpose of finding the escort ship and returning with it with supplies for Lieutenant Greely. But when he did reach it, only three days steaming from Littleton Island, he made no demand on her captain for her return, which he had on board, as also had Governor Jorgan Openavik, ample food available for this purpose.

The order of the secretary of the navy to the captain of the escort ship gave him latitude to remain at Littleton Island until near the close of the season, about September 30th, yet with full knowledge of the distressing condition Lieutenant Greely would find himself in, and the whole plan of the rescue being familiar to him, he turned southward at once a month earlier than required by the season leaving nothing for Lieutenant Greely, and no intent was he to get south that he appears to have had the intention of leaving Lieutenant Garlington's party behind if not forced in his path. The tone of this officer's utterances upon these subjects have impressed me with a want of efficient effort of intent upon his part to perform his duties, disqualifying him for their loyal performance.

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On the return of the escort ship, bringing the relief party to St. James, September 13, there was still time, as known from previous experience and shown by subsequent facts, to send effective relief, and my six telegrams from Washington territory, where then I happened to be, attest the earnestness of my efforts to have this done. Besides this, Captain Melville and others volunteered to go, giving their full plans for the relief. There is scarcely any doubt had any one of these five means I have pointed out been availed of, the untold sufferings at Camp Clay last winter would have been prevented and the entire party saved.

ABOUT CREMATION.

The Lancaster crematorium was recently dedicated. We give a full account of all the speeches, prayers, history of the society, etc., not simply because people may read about cremation, but because we think they should.

This is an age of scientific research and one in which reason controls more than tradition or feeling. In the long run common sense gets the best of sentiment. The time has long since passed away when a forced construction of the prophet's words can stop that which is demonstrably right. As the Rev. Max Hark admirably points out, it is high time that religion should cease being used as a cloak to hide ignorance. To oppose cremation on Scriptural grounds sounds very much like the reasoning which confronted Columbus when he spoke of the earth, or Copernicus and Galileo when they made known their discoveries in astronomy.

Cremation is simply a question of common sense. If it is the proper way, in the matter of utility cheapness, cleanliness, and the effect it may have upon the living, then it is the only way to dispose of our dead, and it matters little what sentiment or a forced construction of Holy Writ may suggest, cremation will prevail. This we think will happen. Cremation will eventually be a fact. The belief in it may grow slowly, because it appeals to brains and the enlightened spirit of the age.

As can be seen by the list of stockholders, officers etc.—the members of the society embrace all our learned professions and a variety of creeds. Editors, doctors, lawyers, preachers, business men, Presbyterians, Methodists and Moravians are all joined together, simply because they think the old form of burial, in cities at least, must go and ought to go. The mere fact that two of the ablest ministers in Lancaster, the one a Moravian and the other a Methodist, have taken part in the dedicatory services, must show that those who preach the ways of life with the greatest ability, have no fear of doing anything unscriptural in giving their countenance to this new mode of burial.

But time is the best argument. And to this great annihilator of old forms, traditions and superstitions we leave the matter. The fittest will always survive and in this confidence we leave the crematorium to work out its own salvation.—[Lancaster Examiner.

Prince Albert Victor, the son of the prince of Wales, and the future king of England, is to make a tour of the United States and Canada next year. He will be 21 years of age on the 8th of January next, and his birthday will be celebrated with imposing ceremonies at his father's palace at Sandringham.

When General Grant and General Beauregard met in the *Century* office not long ago, neither of them spoke about the war. The former said that he never expected to recover from his lameness, and the latter deplored his rheumatism. Invitations to call were exchanged and the meeting ended.

LIFE'S SHADY SIDE.

Some Observations on Skeletons to be Found in the Closet.

The Mysterious Speculator—A Young Lady Who Imagines Herself a Cat—Story of an Old Family.

New York Times.

In the group always gathered around the stock indicator in one of the fashionable hotels facing Madison square during business hours may be seen a middle-aged man, who would possibly escape attention—for all those about seem the cabalistic figures on the tape with the same intensified avidity and anxiety as he—but for the fact that he is always accompanied by a young man, who, while maintaining the respectful bearing of a servant, sometimes assumes an authority that plainly indicates that he is in charge of the other, and prepared to resort to force, if necessary, to make him obedient. The gentle man is middle-aged, say 45, of good build and appearance apparently suffering from debility or slight nervous prostration, as evidenced principally by a feeble walk. He strides in, absorbed apparently in his own thoughts, followed at a respectful distance by the other, who edits about one of the gilded columns in the glittering scene of newsboys and bad taste, while the other edges his way through the little groups of anxious-appearing, silent men and scrutinizes the slowly-moving, mysterious tape as eagerly and omniverously as any of them. No fairy tale told by the firelin the nursery, when the fading daylight filled the room with mysterious shadows, ever brought more changes in the eyes of the spell-bound little ones than these letters and figures produced in the optics of the motley groups gathered about the stock indicator. The figures and poses are statuesque in their immobility, and the faces betray not the slightest emotion, but the eye kindles and flashes or nervously scintillates under the fluctuations of the market, which means gain or loss to one or another of them. The gentleman in question will soon, however, betray nervous restlessness, and either become oppressed or elated, whereupon his attendant approaches and gently touches him on the shoulder, will politely, but positively ejaculate "Come," and the other will sullenly withdraw from the group and walk out, unmindful of the glittering glory all about. The gentleman is the scion of one of the wealthiest families in the city. Our surmise in regard to his age was correct; and he is the father of three beautiful children and the husband of a former belle of Baltimore.

A MAN WHO MUST BE WATCHED.

Our surmise in regard to the relation of the two was also correct—the "man" is in charge of the gentleman, who is afflicted with a mild form of insanity. He was permitted to roam about alone, until poor Charley Delmonico's death from starvation, in the storm-swept hills of Orange, when his own warm and cosy place contained the finest larder in the world, admonished his family of the advisability, not to say necessity, of detailing a man to attend him, to see that he did not, some day, wander away to a similar fate. Marrying, on coming of age, he had, in his own right, a magnificent fortune, while his wife brought an equally large one, which was, fortunately, so invested that she only could receive its income.

Not caring to pursue the profession of his youthful choice—the law—the husband determined to occupy himself by speculating in Wall street. It is an accepted axiom that only those who go in with nothing, like the great leaders of the street, for instance, succeed, and this young man, indulging in large ventures, ran a very short career indeed on the street, being soon completely cleaned out (a vulgar but nevertheless very expressive phrase and consequently used) so far as his own resource were concerned, and but for his wife's income he and his family would literally have been reduced to beggary. Fortunately, the wife's fortune was so invested that it could not be touched, and she received only the interest semi-annually, or that, too, would have been hurled into the speculative caldron in the generally abortive effort to reclaim that which had been lost. The experience was too severe, and the young husband's mind was unsettled, and now, though a sort of spectre in the house in which he should be master, he lives in the belief that he is speculating still. He preserves his business habits, and but for his vagaries as talk if he is engaged in conversation he passes among his fellow-men as an "income man." He is the eldest of the family, and years ago the family had great expectations and hopes for him as he was the only son, but now their only wish is that he may not come to some untimely end.

A YOUNG LADY'S MONOMANIA.

In an insane asylum in a neighboring county is confined a young lady of four and twenty, who in her own right is worth £4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and whose patronymic is a synonym of wealth and social position. So violent is the form of her malady that her hands are continually covered with padded gloves, lest in one of her spells she should tear her eyes out as she has frequently endeavored to do. For days at a time she is strapped to the bed in which she is lying, or to the chair in which she is fed, to prevent her taking her own life. The family do not wish to record a suicide in the family Bible, and three relays of attendants watch this fair young girl, never once leaving her alone. No royal madman has ever been better cared for than this unfortunate girl, whose every personal wish is gratified, and who has all the comforts of her own home, from which she was removed a few years ago and placed in the asylum to be under the doctors' care. Her case is a peculiar one. She has been unsound in her mind since childhood. Idiosyncrasies in childhood increased with the growth of years, and while still in short dresses she was pronounced to be unsound of mind and ultimately insane. She has completely lost her identity and imagines herself to be a cat and viciously endeavors to scratch herself and those about her, yet the sight of a feline will cause her the most abject terror; even the picture of a cat will alarm her. Unconsciously she has acquired feline instincts and movements, and will mew rather than talk. She is improving under the doctor's care, and he entertains some hope of restoring her by the method he is pursuing; but so far as the family or their circle is concerned she is dead, and probably the generation of to-day does not know of her existence. The case has been presented to the most eminent specialists of the day, but none of them, except the one now in charge of the case, has been able to effect any amelioration in the patient's condition. In the asylum she goes under a fictitious name, embracing, however, the two syllables of her own patronymic.

RUINED BY LIQUOR.

In an uptown saloon, frequented by disreputable and degenerate characters like himself, sits a young man whose bloated face and bleary eyes indicate at a glance that he is a confirmed inebriate. Unable to get into any one of the clubs, by reason of his habits as well as his associates, he finds cheer and company more to his taste in the saloon in question; and here he holds a royal court in his way during the hours of the afternoon, until the wassail proves too much for him, and he goes home drunk "as a lord." It is vociferously stated that in the 10 years he has led this life he has made three saloon keepers independently rich. He frequently settles up by taking out a big roll of bills and telling the bartender to help himself. He has the wealth to enjoy princely pleasures, to keep race horses, a yacht, or to go on a pleasure trip around the world in his own conveyances, but he seemed to care for nothing else than a drinking bout with his friends in the saloon in question, or some one in the neighborhood. Well known to many a sot in town, he always cordially greets any such when they enter the place and insists on their joining him. The only exercise he ever takes is his peregrinations from one saloon to another. His "best friends" are the bartenders, all of whom he esteems highly and knows intimately, to the extent of visiting their families. He was a handsome, well-proportioned youth, but liquor has bloated and disfigured him beyond the recognition of those who knew him in his youthful days. It may be interesting to state in this connection that he has a system of drinking, that is, he is not a steady imbiber of any particular liquor, but changes his drinks with the temperature and his condition. For instance, in warm weather he drinks gin fizzes or whisky sours. On the approach of cold weather he will incline toward Bass' ale following with neat brandy, then with whisky, but always keeping to the same tipple in course. He is such an inveterate smoker that he jocularly says he smokes once a day, commencing in the morning when he gets up and leaving off at night when he goes to bed. He is the last male of his line and his aged and loving mother, still residing in the old family mansion on Second Avenue, fondly cherishes the relief that he is laying the foundation for a name worthy of his father's, little dreaming that he is as bad as he really is. A good many young men about town remember attending some 15 years since a young man's dinner given him by his father at the old home, when the choice of the world seemed to be his in the power of his wealth and position, not to consider his really great natural abilities before his dissolute habits claimed him shortly after his father's demise. All the hopes of the family are concentrated in this young incorrigible; the heir apparent to a throne never had more in his favor than he had in his way; but it is not likely that he can ever be reclaimed, and it is doubtful if he ever survives his aged but still sturdy mother, who clearly remembers when Niblo's garden was on the outskirts of the city.

THE FATE OF A MONEY-GRABBER.

For years a man whose name is well known throughout the city as that of a man of great wealth and great business enterprise toiled unceasingly in his accumulation of money. He worked harder than any of his clerks; he lived more economically than any of his associates, denying himself not merely the pleasures but also the necessities of life in his determination to save money. It is related that before coming to New York from an eastern city, where he was born, he had been refused by a young girl whom he loved desperately because he was "poor," and that he resolved to become a wealthy man at the sacrifice of health, honor and happiness and to eschew matrimony. He prospered probably beyond his wildest dreams in money. His name once appeared in the windows of 1500 stores that dealt in an article which he manufactured—and he remained a bachelor. Passed middle age, a modern Croesus, he was much sought after a dozen years or so ago by designing mothers with marriageable daughters, and while attending the second inaugural ball of President Grant he met his fate in a beautiful girl from a southern city, who speedily bore him a willing captive to the hymeneal altar, his only regret being that the blessing of such a wife had not come to him earlier in life. To have an heir to inherit his fame and fortune was now the chiefest ambition of his life—his life of luxurious ease now, for in his plentitude he has retired from business and his immense possessions increased faster than his years (though *tempus fugit*). In due course of time the expected heir was born—stillborn—and the shock was so great the young mother has never recovered from the blow, but has remained an invalid ever since, while the father has never been himself since, and the immense estate has passed into an attorney's hands, while the two in their elegant mansion are as much under the physician as if they were inmates of an asylum.

STATE ROBES OF A PEERESS.

A peeress' robe of state follows in the order of degree of that of her husband, but for coronations there are often special orders issued, as on the occasion when William IV and his queen were crowned. Then it was ordained they were to have "surcoats or kirtles (kirtles meaning loose robes) all crimson velvet, close-bodied and clasped before, edged or bordered with minever pure, two inches broad, and scalloped down the sides from below the girdle, and sloped away into a train proportionable to the length of the robe or mantle for each degree, viz., about a third part thereof. The sleeve of the surcoat also to be of crimson velvet about five inches deep, scalloped at the bottom, edged with minever pure, and fringed with gold or silver. The cap of their coronets to be all of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a button and tassel of gold or silver on the top, suitable to the fringe of their sleeves."

The length of the train was regulated by the rank of the wearer, thus: "That of a baroness might be three feet on the ground, of a viscountess one and a quarter yards long, a countess one and a half yard, a marchioness one and three-fourths yards long, and a duchess three yards."

"The petticoats to be of cloth of silver or any other white stuff, either laid or embroidered, according to each person's fancy."

"The mant

GENERAL NEWS.

Labor Troubles are Increasing Throughout the East.

NEWS ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON

The New York Senatorship An Arkansas Train Heavily Worsed by Robbers Severe Storm a Pennsylvania News Notes

NORWALK (Conn.), Dec 6—With the striking hatters the situation remains unchanged. Leaders disclaim that the meetings last night are a breach of the peace and will participate in none if possible to avoid it, although they seem disposed to prevent if possible, any bands from outside towns taking their places. Until Schwartz expresses his self confident of maintaining order without the necessity of calling on troops, as has been reported would be done, General Smith of the National guards and Colonel Watson of the Fourth regiment have received no intimation that the militia would be called out and fear no trouble that will necessitate such action. Governor Waller will visit the scene of the disturbance during the day. The streets are full of idle men and crowds watching the hats are for outside workmen, but as a general thing the men are quiet and orderly.

NEW YORK, Dec 6—B. W. Peples, editor of the Norwalk, Conn., *Hour*, telegraphs that the associated press sensational stories in regard to riotous proceedings of striking hatters in that place are entirely untrue. Everything is quiet and no force is being used by strikers.

FILLING THE MINERS' PLACES

PITTSBURG, Dec 6—A. W. McCracken, superintendent of the Hocking Valley Coal Mining Co., is in the city for the purpose of securing men to fill the places of strikers. Two hundred miners have already gone from this vicinity and as many more will be sent within the next few days, 50 leaving to-night. Superintendent McCracken says they have 1800 men now at work and expect to have two mines running full handed before the end of next week. At the present rate he says the men average $50 per month.

REFLECTIONS IN CONSEQUENCE

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec 6—The Willimantic mills, employing nearly 2000 hands, makes a general reduction of 10 per cent to-day. The Hartford Carpet company at Thompsonville employing 1200 men, has reduced time one half.

TERRIBLE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURG, Dec 6—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over western Pennsylvania at 6 o'clock this evening, and although it lasted but a few minutes great damage was done to property. In the city fully one hundred signs, chimneys etc., suffered severely. One sign, four feet wide and covering the entire top of a business house on Seventh avenue, was carried away, falling on a woman named Plan and her two children, Willie, Fred and Gertie, years old, who accompanied her. The boy was killed instantly, and the mother and little girl seriously injured. There were numbers of accidents in other parts of the city and Allegheny during the storm, but none of a fatal character.

At Greensburg, Westmoreland county, the roof of the court house was carried off, but no one was injured. Reports of damage have been received from other places. The wires are down in all directions and telegraphic communication is experiencing great difficulty in handling business.

A CHANCE FOR EX-CONVICTS

NEW YORK, Dec 6—[Special.]—The annual report of the New York Prison association shows the remarkable success of experiments undertaken this year in placing discharged convicts where they can earn an honest livelihood. Nothing more difficult to solve than this question is engaged our city charities. As a practical part of the question as to whether this class could be united in broom factory was established, where ex-convicts are employed to operate machines and peddle the manufactures. Each peddler is given to begin with, three brooms of the cheapest quality, which he is expected to sell at a fair price, return and pay for and with the profits of the transaction buy a second supply. It is considered quite remarkable that among 1,000 men employed in this way by the society in the last ten months only one failed to come back for a second supply of brooms. The success of this experiment has led to an enlargement of this new philanthropic enterprise.

THE CHINESE QUESTION

CHICAGO, Dec 6—The *Daily News*, Washington special says Secretary McCulloch is inclined to look at the matter in the same light with a more liberal eye than his predecessor, Interior Secretary Folger, and to this end in his regulations regarding the admission of Chinese who may come from countries other than China, or who may arrive at ports of this country en route to other countries are being prepared at the department and will be promulgated next week. It is no believed at the treasury department that the decision of Justice Field construing the anti-Chinese law will be affirmed by the supreme court when the appeal from the circuit court of California is decided.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL

BALTIMORE, Dec 6—The closing secret session of the Plenary council was held to-day. The principal business was completion of a pastoral letter which will be read in all the churches of the United States two weeks hence. To-morrow the last solemn public session will be held. The weather permitting, there will be a procession, but the weather to-night is unpromising. High mass will be celebrated at the cathedral by Bishop Corrigan. Bishop Riordan, of San Francisco, will preach on "Perpetuity of the Church."

Bishop Riordan being confined to his room to-night by an attack of malaria, the sermon closing the council will be preached by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria.

A SENSATIONAL CANARD

CHICAGO, Dec 6—A story is published here, dated Omaha, to the effect that four young people were murdered by a jealous lover, who subsequently committed suicide. The story may have reached the Pacific coast by special. The following, dated Omaha, explains: The latest received here from the alleged terrible murder in Carter county is to the effect that the story is to the effect that the story is a canard, and that no such place as Wallworth exists.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE POSSIBLY REPUBLICAN

QUINCY, Ills., Dec 6—The *Whig* will to-morrow announce that Fred P. Taylor, democrat, elected to the general assembly from this city, is ineligible for the office, because he has not resided in the county the requisite five years preceding his election. Taylor was registered and voted at Burlington, Iowa, at the November election, 1880. If this prove true the legislature will be republican on joint ballot.

FREE LIBRARY OPENED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A branch of the New York free circulating library, erected and supplied with 10,000 volumes, both English and German, by Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, in honor of the deceased wife, was formally opened at 185 Second avenue to-day. Mr Ottendorfer, Carl Schurz, Assistant Bishop Potter and Henry C. Pellew, president of the board of trustees, made addresses.

WANT TO INCREASE THEIR CAPITAL

BOSTON, Dec 6—The directors of the American Bell Telephone company have voted to petition the legislature for authority to increase its capital from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. Street gossip is that in event of authority being granted new stock will be issued at the rate of $1,000 per annum at par. The company expect to have wires between Boston and New York opened to lease in July 1886.

SENT THEIR THANKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The woman suffrage party have sent the marquis of Salisbury a letter of warm thanks to the conservative party of England for their friendly attitude on the suffrage question.

RELIEF FOR STRIKING MINERS

MT. STERLING (Ill.), Dec 6—Relief for destitute miners in Hocking valley is coming from quarters wholly unlooked for. The cowboys of Texas send $150 to the central relief committee.

MRS. HOWE ORDERED TO LEAVE

BOSTON, Dec 6—The landlord has ordered Mrs Howe of Woman's bank to notify, and Mrs Lowell, the "magnetic physician," to vacate the premises.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

BLAINE IS WISHED SO

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—[Special.]—Blaine arrived here this afternoon from New York. There was a desire on the part of some of his friends to make his welcome here a public affair, but when Blaine heard of it he discouraged the whole thing. His arrival here therefore, was strictly private. He was met at the depot by his son. As he passed along the avenue to H street, in his carriage, he recognized a number of personal friends. Though Blaine stood the fatigue of his wonderful campaign remarkably well, he has not stood his in action since it closed so well. He looks rather pale and tired. To a personal friend last night he said he had been suffering from a cold for several days, but beyond that he was as well as ever. He said he intended living as quietly as possible here this winter, and would devote a part of his time to his book, as he does not complete the second volume by next summer. Since his nomination in June he has, of course, owing to other duties, given but little attention to this book. During that time, however, a great quantity of material has been gathered in this direction, and that he has now to do is to digest and put in shape. Blaine will be here until the inauguration of Cleveland and may attend the inauguration ball.

APPROPRIATION BILLS LOST

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—During the last session of the regular appropriation bills of last session with accompanying papers which embody such recommendations as the house bill has been mutilated in each branch of the house has not been acted on. Each of these bills has been sent to conference committees, and three days has not been sufficient to agree upon a report. Mr Warren and a committee of ten were instructed to go to Washington this afternoon and was instructed to ask Arthur whether he would be consulted as to the committee bill, in the event of either pledging him their support. The committee left on their mission last evening. It is understood that James H. Wilson will be a candidate for senator if the president declines to enter the race.

Herald says Postmaster Morton has evidently become much alarmed if Arthur's prospect became ordinary. It has been regarded all along that Arthur was favorable to Morton's candidacy, but now there is a strong probability of the president being himself a candidate, and Morton's friends are more than ever apprehensive of the result.

The committee which went to Washington will have an interview with Arthur to-day, it which it is expected the president will fully define his position on the senatorial question. Mr Warren has suddenly become the most prominent only as a candidate for senator. It is known as a strong Arthur man and if the present indications turn, Warren will loom up considerably as an opponent to Morton and in such an event a lively and interesting fight may be looked for at the caucus above referred to.

THE PERSID SETTLED

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—[Special.]—A conference was held at the White house to-day between President Arthur, J. F. Warren, chairman of the New York republican committee, T. H. Sharpe, W. E. French, Ernstus Root and Silas B. Dutcher, all prominent stalwart republicans from New York. The consultation was to ascertain if possible, the strength of Arthur in the New York legislature. The president said he would decline to go into the fight unless it could be shown that a majority of the legislature indorses his candidacy. His friends present assured him that he was unquestionably the favorite of the stalwart faction in New York, and could probably be elected, if a vigorous fight was made in his behalf. Without reaching any conclusion, the conference adjourned to look the field over more critically. General Sharpe says the president can come to the senate from New York, if he will only say the word.

THE HAKERS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec 6—Governments dull. Railway stocks irregular. In state, fire, fire insurance, market to-day were cold shares, which were depressed by reports affecting the stability of the coal combination. Yesterday's movement in Lackawanna had been very slow. Central declined 1 per cent had been declared. Compared with last night, closing prices are 1/4@1/2 per cent lower except Lake Shore and New York Central, which are 1/4@1/2 higher.

Money was easy at 1@2, closed off reliable Prime paper, 6@7. Sterling, bill, steady at $4 81 demand, $4 83.

Pounds—$8 101, $8 418, $8 128, Pacific 95s 1.

Stocks—American Express 96, Central Pacific 45, Canada Southern 52, Central Pacific 45, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 118, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 105, Denver & Rio Grande 36, Erie 18, Hannibal & St. Joe 38, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 17, Lake Shore 96, Louisville & Nashville 75, Michigan Central 89, Northern Pacific 17, Preferred 41, Northwestern 87, New York Central 91, Oregon Navigation 78, Transcontinental 13, Improvement 20, Pacific Mail 51, Panama 98, Rock Island 111, St Paul 79, Texas Pacific 13, Union Pacific 50, United States 30, Wells, Largo 116, Western Union 62.

Petroleum was steady at 72.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec 6—Wheat market ruled excited and lower closing at nearly the low point of the day, cash or December, 72 asked, January 74@74, February 76@76, May Corn easier, 38 cash, December, 38 asked, January 37, May Rye, firm and 5 higher at 52. Barley, dull at 46@50.

Pork closed easier, January $11 40@11 42, Lard in good demand and steady, January $6 80@6 82. Bulk meats in fair demand at shippers $4 75@4 80 short ribs $6 20, sides $6 20@6 25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec 6—Cattle—Receipts, 1200 head, and nominally firm. Holiday trade, $5 25@6 50 for choice, $4 80@5 10 inferior to fair, $2 10@4 40 stockers $2 75@3 federal $4 60@4 20 Texas steers, $3@4 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000 strong and active closed 10c higher rough packing, $3 90@4 15 packing and shipping, $4 10@4 45, light $3 80@4 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 800, steady common to fair, $2@3 medium to good, $3 10@3 75 choice, $4 00@4 25.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

BOSTON, Dec 6—[Special.]—There is no change in the wool market. The demand is fair, and sales of the week have been 2,500,000 pounds of all kinds. Trade prospects look more promising, and although woolens have not improved materially, confidence in the future of the interests is gaining strength every day. The market for California wool remains about the same, with a fair demand. Sales of the week have been 487,000 pounds, in a range of from 18 to 28 cents for spring. The latter is outside the price for good northern spring.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec 6—Wool was steady and moderately active. Domestic fleece, 34@37, pulled, 25@30c. Texas, 12@20c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6—Breadstuffs, steady and in fair demand.

RAILROAD NOTES

A LOT OF RUMORS

NEW YORK, Dec 6—The *Post* in a financial article says: It is reported from London this morning on what appears good authority that the New York Central has declared a 1½ per cent. dividend, and that the same will be announced here Monday. Rumors about a 1 per cent dividend on Lake Shore are current this morning. Of course it is entirely premature. There seems to be some grounds for a belief that the Erie will be able to borrow the amount it requires, though a rumor this morning that it had already done so is unwarranted.

THE STAGE

MAPLESON AS A DEBTOR

NEW YORK, Dec 6—Ida Riccotte, a member of Mapleson's opera troupe, brought suit against him and obtained judgement against his property to the amount of $6,000 due for salary. To-day argument was heard in the supreme court, in the case of the Bank of the Metropolis vs Mapleson, for $1500, which the bank claims Mapleson won't pay.

ACCIDENTS

THE EXPLOSION SUFFERERS

DOVER, N. H. Dec 6—At 10 o'clock this morning all of the seven persons injured by the explosion at Stratford Thursday evening are still alive, with the exception of Miss Green. Field. All are in a critical condition however.

WORLDLY WISDOM.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

Oh, it is excellent to have a giant's strength but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant.—Shakespeare.

A curtain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long suffering.—Washington Irving.

There is nothing that is meritorious but virtue and friendship, and, indeed, friendship itself is only a part of virtue.—Alexander Pope.

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of the universe; its use which it is neither fit for nor capable of.—Locke.

"Do not sneer at the poor, down-trodden hotel clerks, who simply ask a chance to earn an honest living," says a hotel reporter. We promise.—Detroit Free Press.

"The greatest folly," said Sancho, "that a man can commit in this world is to give himself up to death without any good cause for it, but only from melancholy."—Cervantes.

A perfect traitor should have a face which nice can write no marks on—lips that will lie with a dimpled smile—eyes with such agate-like brightness and depth that no infamy can dull them—cheeks that will rise from a murder and not look haggard.—George Eliot.

A western editor who was a little short of type and also rather lazy, made an item in which he spoke of a new arrival at the hotel as "Mrs. Bayly, the—ing young widow from Platteville, and her brother, Colonel Chuck."—*Burlington Free Press.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL

LONDON, Dec 6—Liberal associations and electoral agents continue to object to the division of boroughs in accordance with the new redistribution bill. The minority of the London association of workingmen's clubs protest against sectional representation. They assert it will destroy serious organizations, and say that the popular vote. Chamberlain advises liberals of Glasgow to make numerical contests political, and to prepare a way for a Scotch parliament. Constitutional papers are devoting much attention to the revolt of radicals against the single seat principle. Parnellites calculate that they will be able to return eight or nine members to the house, as soon as the redistribution bill goes into effect.

United Ireland declares the redistribution bill will produce the most monstrous change in the Irish constitution that has been proposed in parliament and says it will create the final crisis of the national cause.

A PICTURE PURCHASED IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

LONDON, Dec 6—In consequence of the foreign office having ordered the government at Hong Kong to refuse to allow the French fleet to take on board provisions during the present Franco-Chinese war, Prime Minister Ferry has asked for an explanation. He reminds the foreign secretary of state that under the arrangement for the French blockade of Formosa the French refrained from searching neutral ships on the high seas, on condition that England should not prevent the French fleet from revictualing at any port. It is reported that Granville holds this agreement stipulated the enforcement of foreign permission at Hong Kong, inclusive of the undertaking against coaling. The misunderstanding of this matter is widening the breach between England and France.

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IMMINENT

LONDON, Dec 6—The *Times* says the position of America will not subject to the coining of silver by repealing the Bland bill. It must find business in India and cause Calcutta exchange to decline to one shilling 6d.

THE QUEEN GIVES HER ASSENT

LONDON, Dec 6—In the house of commons the speaker announced that royal assent had been given to the financial bill.

THE SOUDAN

EL MAHDI NOT HEARD FROM

LONDON, Dec 6—A messenger who arrived in eleven days from Khartoum says El Mahdi was within two hours' march of Khartoum. General Gordon had sent General Kosha Mohammed, with five steamers and 200 men to harass the rebels on the banks of the Nile, to prevent their receiving further troops in marching rapidly on Berber.

GERMANY

KASSON AT WORK

BERLIN, Dec 6—United States Minister Kasson has had an audience with the emperor, and will confer with Bismarck on the 10th inst.

AFRICA

KING MTESA'S DEATH

LONDON, Dec 6—Advices from the west coast of Africa state that two Mohammedan merchants, who had visited King Mtesa of Uganda, poisoned him. The English and French officers would have avenged him.

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THE PRE-TENSIONS OF HENDRICKS.

Special to Albany Sunday News.

The recent pipe dreams and pretensions of Thomas A. Hendricks do not surprise the democrats of this state, one faction supporting President Arthur or the Scotch and the other dividing up into factional cliques. At a meeting on Wednesday night, at which many old stalwarts were present, a caucus was called to take some action as should be the candidate of the republican party for governor to succeed Alonzo B. Cornell. It was resolved with closed doors. It was resolved that Mr Warren and a committee of ten were instructed to go to Washington. His appointment was instructed to ask Arthur whether he would be consulted as to the committee bill, in the event of either pledging him their support. The committee left on their mission last evening. It is understood that James H. Wilson will be a candidate for senator if the president declines to enter the race.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IMMINENT

LONDON, Dec 6—The *Times* says the position of America will not subject to the coining of silver by repealing the Bland bill. It must find business in India and cause Calcutta exchange to decline to one shilling 6d.

THE QUEEN GIVES HER ASSENT

LONDON, Dec 6—In the house of commons the speaker announced that royal assent had been given to the financial bill.

THE SOUDAN

EL MAHDI NOT HEARD FROM

LONDON, Dec 6—A messenger who arrived in eleven days from Khartoum says El Mahdi was within two hours' march of Khartoum. General Gordon had sent General Kosha Mohammed, with five steamers and 200 men to harass the rebels on the banks of the Nile, to prevent their receiving further troops in marching rapidly on Berber.

AFRICA

KING MTESA'S DEATH

LONDON, Dec 6—Advices from the west coast of Africa state that two Mohammedan merchants, who had visited King Mtesa of Uganda, poisoned him. The English and French officers would have avenged him.

THE PRE-TENSIONS OF HENDRICKS.

Special to Albany Sunday News.

The recent pipe dreams and pretensions of Thomas A. Hendricks do not surprise the democrats of this state, one faction supporting President Arthur or the Scotch and the other dividing up into factional cliques. At a meeting on Wednesday night, at which many old stalwarts were present, a caucus was called to take some action as should be the candidate of the republican party for governor to succeed Alonzo B. Cornell. It was resolved with closed doors. It was resolved that Mr Warren and a committee of ten were instructed to go to Washington. His appointment was instructed to ask Arthur whether he would be consulted as to the committee bill, in the event of either pledging him their support. The committee left on their mission last evening. It is understood that James H. Wilson will be a candidate for senator if the president declines to enter the race.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

PEARL'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, also under the shoulder-blade, Fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price, 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

INSURANCE

RAILROAD INSURANCE!

The Commercial Union Insurance Company, OF LONDON.

Will issue Policies covering Passengers, Baggage, Freight and Express Risks on all Railroads in Europe, America and the World.

SIBSON CHURCH & CO., Agts. Portland.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund & liabilities	1,375,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

Agencies in Portland at No 6 first st.

THIELSEN & BRESLET, Agts.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$200,000 00
Cash Assets	280,875 94

W. W. KERRUISH, President.
W. S. BURRELL, Vice President.
EDWARD HALL, Secretary.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—PORTLAND, OR.

Union Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark bet Front & Flr. Portland.
JAMES S. REED Agent.

C. V. ANDREWS, General Insurance Agent, 9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler ns. Co., NEW YORK

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and Queen Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool.

Deposit in Oregon $200,000.
Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
GEO. FLAVEL, Agent.
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland, Or.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R. C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng. R. C. JANION, Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON, Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Receive constant shipments of
Coal Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines, and Liquors, etc. etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO., San Francisco, Cal. WILSON BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool, Eng.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland for J. R. White & Bro.'s Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Jute and Bagging. T. and Twine, Twine, etc.

New Barber Shop.
G. BAKER,
40 Ash street, between First and Second.

MARKETS

PACIFIC MARKET

M. M. SPALDING, THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPALDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. E. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying shipships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

P. GOLDSMITH, Temple Court, New York.

Stoves, Tin, Sheet Iron Importers
Plumbers', Gas, Steam Fit Buffalo Portable Forges, Stamped Ware, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Cool Japanned Ware, White Metal and SOLE AGENTS Southington Cutlery Company's Also for the Renown

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Denver, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
VIA
ST PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and no change of Cars.

As this is the only line running through sleepers from Portland and

Leave Portland at 6:30 P. M. daily, arrive at St. Paul 8:30 P. M., next day.
PACIFIC DIV. 8 AM
Train leaves Front and G (daily) at 8 A. M., arrives at Woodburn 9:25 A. M., stopping at all points on the Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, G.P.&T.A., St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT		LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT
Queen	Tuesday, Dec 2	Columbia, Friday, Dec 5
Geo. W. Elder	Saturday, Dec 6	Queen, Tuesday, Dec 9
Columbia	Friday, Dec 11	Geo. W. Elder, Monday, Dec 15
Queen	Tuesday, Dec 16	Columbia, Saturday, Dec 19
Geo. W. Elder	Monday, Dec 22	Queen, Friday, Dec 26
Columbia	Thursday, Dec 25	Oregon, Tuesday, Dec 30
Queen	Thursday, Jan. 1, '85	

Right reserved to change sailing dates or steamers without notice.

RAIL DIVISION

Connecting with Atlantic Express trains at Portland daily at 8:30 P. M.

Special Express Train leaves Portland daily at 8:30 P. M. for Ashland, Roseburg, Oakland, Yoncalla, Drain, Junction City, Albany and Corvallis.

Mail Line Passenger Train leaves Portland daily at 8:30 P. M. for Salem, Albany, Corvallis and all intermediate points.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to San Francisco without change.

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 8:30 A. M. and arrive at 4:30 P. M. daily.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to San Francisco without change.

Tickets for sale at Portland and Albany, and at all principal stations.

Through Freight and Passenger Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada can be obtained at the Company's office, corner First and Morrison streets, Portland.

Freight will be received for transportation until 5 o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & P. Agt.

RIVER STEAMERS.

NOTICE.—STEAMER LATONA leaves Ash-street wharf daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M. for Oregon City and intermediate points, returning leaves Oregon City for Portland at 1 P. M.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer "City of Salem" Leaves SELLWOOD at 6:30, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30 P. M. Leaves Portland at 7:15, 8:45, 10:15 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. on Sundays at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FARES
To Sellwood ..... 5c—Round trip 10c
" Milwaukie ..... 10c—Round trip 20c
Oswego ..... 30c—Round trip 50c
Twenty-trip tickets for residents of Sellwood, $1.

For Cowlitz Rivr.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, Master, leaves Portland at 7 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, touching at Monticello, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Lewis River, Lagoon, Woodland, Prescott and Rainier. Returning, leaves Kalama at 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Vancouver Transportation Co.

STEAMERS TURLINE and TANCOUVER.

Capt. Jos. T. Gray, leaves Portland at 7 A. M. connecting at Kalama with Northern Pacific R. R. for Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Puget Sound points. Returning, leaves Vancouver at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For Corvallis (via Lebanon & Junction) leave Portland at 6 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

PORTLAND, RIVERSIDE AND ASHLAND R. R. CO. & C. R. R. CO. LINES.

Leave Portland at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Ashland at 1 P. M. daily.

Direct connections at Albany and Corvallis for all points on narrow gauge Division. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination. Freight forwarded by the O. C. & R. R. Co. and Westside Divisions respectively.

For rates, time cards, etc., apply at General Offices, corner Front and Ash sts., Portland.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. A. N. SMITH, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt. & P. Agt.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA VIA Oregon & California R. R. And Connections.

50 Hours between Portland and San Francisco. Only 24 Hours' Staging.

Fare to San Francisco $32 (Second Cabin).

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. daily (except Sunday). Arrive at San Francisco 6:00 P. M. third day. Close connections made at Ashland with stages for the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland ..... 5:45 P. M.
Ashland	8:45 P. M.	Portland ..... 7:00 A. M.
	Albany Express Train.	
LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon ..... 8:00 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland ..... 8:00 A. M.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaves Albany at 4:00 P. M. for Corvallis. Returning, leaves Corvallis at 6:30 A. M. daily, and arrives at Albany at 8:30 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Through tickets for sale and baggage checked to destination at the Company's office, corner First and Morrison streets, Portland.

Tickets for principal points in California can be procured and baggage checked at company's office.

Corner First and Front Sts., Portland.

Freight will not be received for transportation after 5 o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & P. Agt.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis ..... 4:25 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland ..... 3:55 P. M.
	Express Train.	
LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville ..... 8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland ..... 8:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked to destination at the Company's office, corner First and Morrison streets, Portland.

Tickets for principal points in California can be procured and baggage checked at company's office.

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